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WANT ADS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIV.—NO. 101. FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1905—SIXTEEN PAGES. ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS

GLASGOW COUNCIL NOT ALL HARMONY

Can Give Points to Any American City in Noise, Confusion, and Personalities.

NET POLITICS IS IGNORED.

Lord Provost Insulted and Lie Is Passed, Without Any Suspicions of Partisanship.

BY RAYMOND.

[Copyright, 1905, By Tribune Company.]
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

GLASGOW, April 27.—It will surprise many people of Chicago, and probably Mayor Dunne in particular, to learn that in this Scotch city, supposed to be the patron saint of municipal ownership and of all that is good and decent in city life, the city council can give points to any American city in the way of noise, confusion, unparliamentary conduct, obstruction, filibustering, and language so intemperate that it could not be used in America without calling fists into action.

Glasgow Council in Action.

I was a visitor by special courtesy of the lord provost at an adjourned meeting of the town council of Glasgow today, and I shall back its unadulterated disorder against any similar legislative body in any American city.

I want to say at the outset that this statement is made not as criticism, but merely to point a moral and adorn a tale. It only goes to show that the supposedly conservative Scotch people are just as liable to become excited as anybody else.

In spite of this noisy council meeting—which I venture to say was never equaled in Chicago without calling in the police—there was not a suspicion of real partisan politics. This shows a curious phase of the municipal situation. The people are quite willing enough to say hard things to each other. Their parliamentary system is not that obstruction of the public business is the simplest thing in the world. Furthermore, this Kilkenny fight was over the question of patronage entirely, and yet it did not concern politics at all. It was merely the reflection of local resentment against the proposed importation of an Englishman to fill the important post of city clerk.

Insults to Lord Provost.

I heard the lord provost from the official chair read a statement in which he declared that certain allegations made in a newspaper by a member of the council were untrue. In response the member in question proceeded to put the lord provost himself upon the stand, and there and then demand categorical answers to certain insulting questions, their whole tenor being to the effect that the lord provost intentionally had suppressed certain correspondence, this, too, in the face of a previous solemn official declaration by the lord provost himself that he never had seen or heard of the correspondence in question.

Subsequently the offending member, who, by the way, is a new firebrand, not at all relished by the good people of Glasgow, charged another councilor with having been present in London, participating at a dinner given by the English candidate for the town councilship.

This charge was instantly denied, and the lie direct passed between the two men without apparently being considered the subject of personal encounter.

Defies All Rules of Order.

I was present for two hours, and in spite of every effort to suppress him Councilor Scott Gibson held the floor, defied all points of order, and practically put an embargo on public business. Apparently there is no parliamentary process by which an obstreperous member can be forced to keep silence unless the council goes to the extremity of suspending or expelling him. This extraordinary exhibition was a peculiar feature of a fight which has been going on for some time. It is a singular thing that Gibson, who was a sort of curbstone preacher and labor agitator before he broke into the council, was enabled almost unaided to paralyze the municipal activities of Glasgow, although behind him were probably not 10 per cent of the membership.

The town clerk is a big man in a Scotch way. He is a permanent employé, and, while he has no executive power whatsoever, he is the law officer, corporation counsel, secretary, and general adviser rolled into one. He not only keeps the minutes of the council, but is expected to be present at any time and required to answer legal questions touching upon the powers of the municipality or the proceedings of the council. The present clerk enjoys a salary of about $10,000 annually, and will retire on a pension even larger than that. Fancy "Old Anse" doing that work.

Lord Provost's Forbearance.

After being in a turmoil for more than three hours without even approaching a vote, the council took a recess of half an hour, because it was necessary to have the room aired for the night session.

The Scotch are a disputatious race, and can fight among themselves with vigor and vituperation; but how such a scene as I witnessed this afternoon can be conducted without even a suggestion of personal warfare is a mystery. The most extraordinary thing was the forbearance under the trying circumstances of the lord provost, who was forced to sub-

(Continued on page 4, column 7.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1905.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Showers and warmer Friday, Saturday partly cloudy and cooler, fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.
Sunrise, 4:52; sunset, 6:45. Moonrise, 2:11 a. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 54, min. 44, mean 49, normal for the day 52. Deficiency for 1905, 309.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., .07. Deficiency for 1905, .96 inch.
Wind, S. E., max. 11 miles an hour, at 11:50 a. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 98%, 7 p. m. 94%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

The Tribune Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 11, 12, 13, 14.

STRIKE.

Teamsters' strike spread, taking in express and department store drivers; expected 25,000 men will be out on Monday. Page 1.

Possibility of United States troops being called; application by employers for federal injunction likely. Page 2.

Police Sergeant Cummings was run down by bus driven by union man and may die of his injuries. Page 2.

Chief O'Neill had conference with inspectors and employers relative to police operations during strike. Page 2.

Shoppers at stores of Marshall Field & Co. and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. had to carry own bundles. Page 2.

Nearly 1,500 express drivers joined the strikers. Page 2.

Union sluggers used war tactics in riots; police used clubs. Page 2.

POLITICAL.

After bitter fight at Springfield, bill for regulation of gas rates was reported out and read first time in house. Page 1.

Illinois house so amended local option bill it is certain to fail in senate. Page 6.

FOREIGN.

Glasgow council not all harmony; Raymond attends one meeting in which noise, turmoil, filibustering, and personalities exceed anything ever seen in American cities; even all this without partisanship. Page 1.

Easter holidays began in St. Petersburg with city on verge of a panic; Trepoff ready to crush disorder. Page 3.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Russian fleet in Chinese bay at Hainan island; Japan said to have reserved right to take such action as she deems fitting. Page 3.

WASHINGTON.

Navy seeks enlistment of 6,000 more men; rosy promises as much overdrawn as stories of mutiny and desertion. Page 3.

Attorney General Moody will declare congress has right to empower commerce commission to fix railroad rates. Page 5.

Assistant Secretary of State Loomis declared story that he had been bribed in Venezuela a lie. Page 5.

Ability to secure money for state often made test of United States senator's statesmanship. Page 8.

DOMESTIC.

Action in involuntary bankruptcy taken by F. G. Bigelow, defaulting banker; schedule of liabilities $3,277,000. Page 5.

Rumor of $3,000,000 shortage in New York trust company circulated in Wall street. Page 5.

President Alexander of Equitable Life "fired" Hyde supporter of forty years' service. Page 5.

Andrew Carnegie endowed with $10,000,000 fund from which to pay annuities to aged college professors. Page 7.

Dr. Washington Gladden renewed protest against acceptance of Rockefeller's $100,000 gift. Page 9.

LOCAL.

Constable Grossman in hiding, fearing arrest after escaping from man he had dangerously wounded. Page 3.

William Cuthbert, Joliet prisoner, ill treated because he exposed crooked prison books, appeared in court. Page 4.

Assistant Attorney General Oliver E. Pagin left for Washington, D. C., to prepare report on beef inquiry. Page 4.

Mrs. W. F. Mooney, Woodlawn, sent $1,500 diamonds to laundry; faith in Sunday school pupil shaken. Page 4.

Smoke nuisance caused loss of from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 yearly to citizens of Chicago. Page 4.

Ex-Banker I. N. Perry ready to take stand in own behalf in arson trial. Page 4.

Judge Grosscup said he would give decision of Chicago Passenger railway suit on May 8. Page 4.

Commissioner of Public Works Patterson was promised aid of public utilities corporation managers in putting water department on business basis. Page 7.

Niece of Mrs. Harriet G. McVicker filed petition to break woman's will. Page 9.

Coroner Hoffman will commence probe into alleged hospital poisoning. Page 16.

NEW YORK.

Little girl prayed for return of pet dog and believed when it came back her prayer was answered. Page 1.

Socialist editor in Municipal league meeting said bribery of lawmakers was necessary. Page 4.

Ion Perdicaris said Bandit Raisuli of Tangier was patriot. Page 4.

Nan Patterson, actress, faced widow of "Cæsar" Young in court; was nervous and abashed. Page 5.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Contracts were let for flat building at Forrestville avenue and Fiftieth street for $80,000. Page 9.

Chicago shippers complained southeastern railroads make better rates for St. Louis than Chicago. Page 9.

Best informed financial men uncertain as to future of market. Page 15.

May wheat dropped over 4 cents on further liquidation, but rallied. Page 15.

SPORTING.

State's Attorney's ban on race put Worth managers "up in air." Page 10.

Central Y. M. C. A. swimmers won championship with 18 points. Page 10.

White Stockings won at St. Louis in thirteen inning game, 4 to 3. Page 10.

Paget's stable won three of six races on card at Jamaica. Page 10.

Chicago National team kept in idleness by rain at Pittsburg, Pa. Page 10.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Rhynland	Kingstonia.
GENOA	Adalbert	
HAVRE	La Savoie	
LIVERPOOL		Haverford.
LIVERPOOL		Victorian
LONDON		Minnesota.
NAPLES	S. Prince	Napoli.
NAPLES	K. Luise	
NAPLES	V. Luise	
NEW YORK	Mongolian	La Bretagne.
NEW YORK	Georgic	Brandenburg.
NEW YORK		Deutschland.
NEW YORK		Gallia.
QUEENST'WN	Friesland	Oceanic.
QUEENST'WN		Haverford.

REPORT GAS BILL AFTER HOT FIGHT

Members of House Committee Act Following Bitter Hearing; Advanced by First Reading.

HITCH IN LINDLY PROVISO

Indications That Measure Will Reach Senate Next Week—Light Men "Pray" for Adjournment.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., April 27.—[Special.]—After a bitter struggle between the Chicago gas and electric light officials and the city advocates of gas legislation, the state bill for the regulation of gas rates is out of committee. It was read a first time in the house tonight, and is expected to be advanced again tomorrow.

The big gas and electric light companies are plainly discouraged and disappointed. Their only hope now is that the legislature may fall to dickering over the bill, either in the house or later in the senate, and that adjournment may come to save them.

As Wellington prayed for Blücher the gas companies are praying for adjournment. Their representatives are more than disappointed and discouraged. They are mad. Roger Sullivan has reached a point where he is expressing his opinion of the legislature to individual members in language that is not considered parliamentary.

Lindly Amendment Disturbs.

As the bill left the committee it carried an amendment, presented by Representative C. J. Lindly of Bond, he who complicated the Mueller bill situation two years ago, by introducing the Lindly bill as a substitute.

Mr. Lindly's amendment wore an innocent look in committee, but by the time it had been scrutinized by Mayor Dunne and other Chicagoans the innocence began to drop off. It had been lamblike, but just enough to call to mind an old fable. By 10 o'clock it was looking wolfish and was the cause of a suddenly called conference of the city officials and the leaders of the legislature, held in Speaker Shurtleff's room while the house was in session.

The bill passed out of committee and read a first time is the senate bill, which a couple of weeks ago was at third reading in the house, and which was sent back to committee because of the riot raised by the small gas manufacturers of the state. In coming out again it took the regular order of bills and started at first reading.

The bill provides that cities, towns, and villages of the state may regulate the rate at which gas and electricity are sold to their citizens. The amendment by Lindly specified that a full and fair investigation should precede any rate fixing ordinance to be passed by any city council and that the rate should not be fixed for a period longer than three years.

Neither Side Pleased.

When Mayor Dunne and the other Chicagoans interested in the legislation took a look at this amendment, after it had been voted out of committee, they found it little to their liking. Evidently it was designed to make both parties to the contention the opponents of the bill. It suited neither. It was calculated to cause trouble and discord when the measure came up for amendment in the house. It seemed full of possibilities. The amendment is as follows:

Provided that such rates shall be fixed after a full and fair investigation, at which the company shall be represented by its proper representatives. The rates fixed shall be for a period not exceeding three years, such rates to be fair and reasonable, allowing, first, for the cost of conducting the business in a first class manner, and, second, a fair profit above such cost.

The amendment was just what the gas companies did not want, because it permitted rates to be changed every other day if the city council should see fit. It was not what the cities wanted because it required an investigation with such formality that a commission might as well have been appointed. As a proposition calculated to turn everybody against the bill it might have been counted as a complete success. Mayor Dunne and his committee had just finished their supper and were content thinking that they had gained a great step towards their desires when they learned of the amendment.

Scurrying of the Faithful.

There was some gnashing of teeth among the gas representatives and some scurrying of feet among the city's representatives. Then the mayor and Walter Fisher foregathered with Lindly, Church, McGoorty, Pendarvis, and other leaders in the speaker's room, while Messrs. Sullivan, Meagher, Insull, and Beale promenaded up and down the corridors outside of the room, wondering if any more straws were to be added to their load.

While the gas representatives did not like it, they found some consolation in the fact that the more drastic the bill was made the harder they could fight it. This was just the fear that Mayor Dunne entertained, and mighty efforts were made to get Lindly to agree to a change in the amendment.

After a long session, from which representatives emerged with flushed faces from time to time, it was announced that a compromise was being reached. On the main point, however, Lindly was obdurate. He refused to withdraw his provision that the rates should be fixed as often as the city councils desired to fix them, providing it was for a period not more than three years. He agreed to some changes of less value, but was sticking like a limpet on a rock on the other.

House Leaders Hopeful.

The leaders in the house and Mayor Dunne were hopeful, and announced that an agreement would be reached before the bill was read a second time. It is to take precedence of the Chicago charter bill, which came out of the charter committee Tuesday morning, when the gas companies did not get a hearing, and which applied to Chicago alone.

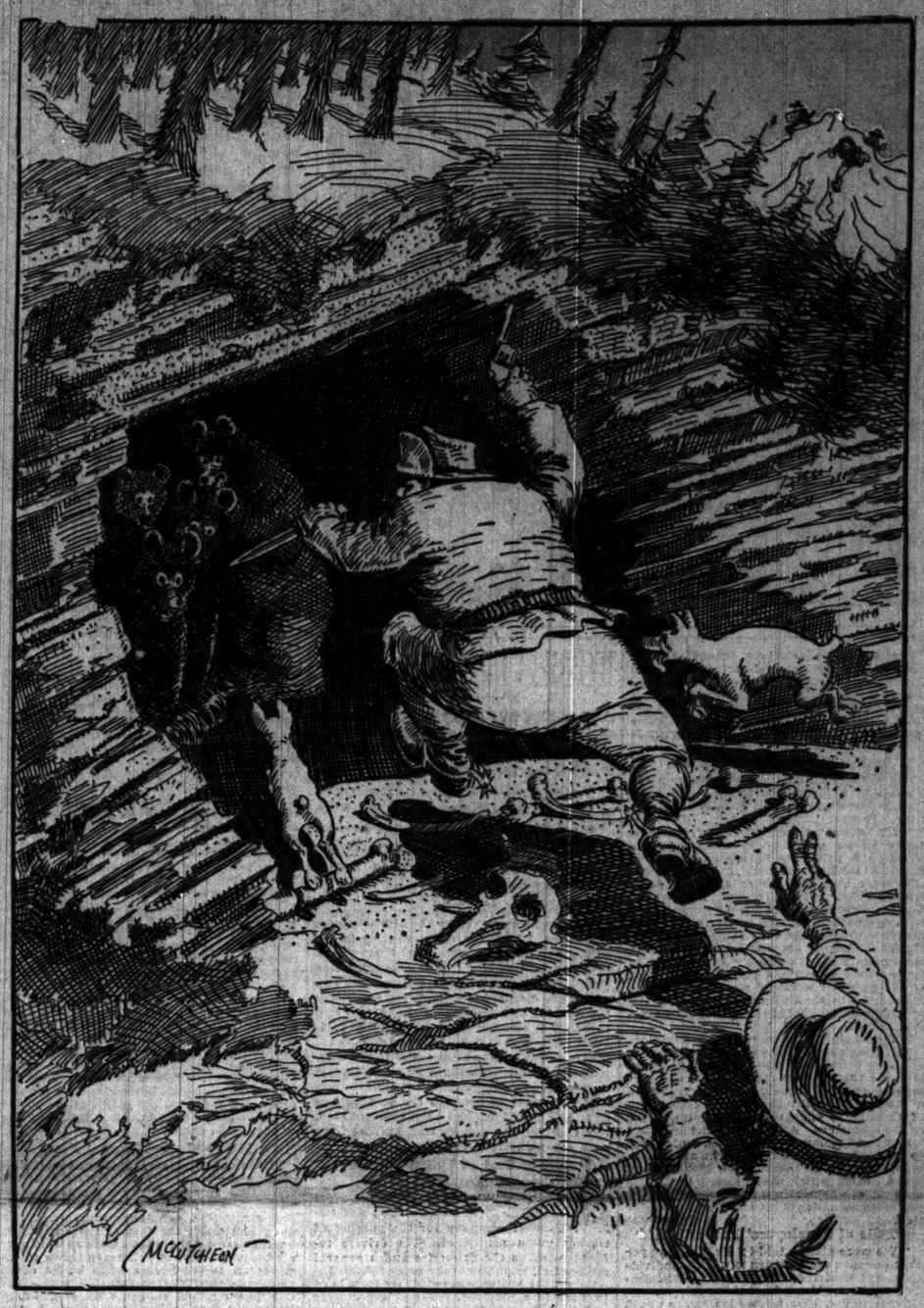
It will be pushed along in the house ahead of this charter bill, both being in the same position at present. If it travels with good fortune it should be in the senate the first of next week, which is the week set for adjournment of the legislature. Then the real struggle will begin.

The senate watches the approach of this bill with about the feeling that the average person goes to the dentist. The senate would be vastly pleased if the house would permit the legislature to adjourn and go home. The senate realizes that the bill will be a difficult one to kill. The senate leaders are pledged to pass it, and Gov. Deneen is behind it. Therefore, the senate, along with the gas and elec-

(Continued on page 6, column 1.)

THE PRESIDENTIAL HOLIDAY.

"Come On, Boys! I've Got 'Em Cornered."



CHILD PRAYS; DOG RETURNS.

Reward Offered, but Girl Believes Prayer Brought "Bob" Back.

LOSES INTEREST IN PLAY.

Composes Unique Invocation, Which Is Given Twice a Day.

New York, April 27.—[Special.]—Bob, a big bunch of affection and trimmed shaggy red hair, decorated with a fine bushy tail, much frayed and frazzeled, and wagging, returned from the land of bogy men, goblins, and lost dogs to his little mistress and playmate, Miss Doris Parmelee, who lives in Bensonhurst, today.

Doris wasn't a bit surprised when Bob came back. Ever since April 8, when he ran away from home, she prayed twice a day to have him sent back, once when she went to bed, once when she arose in the morning. It was a little prayer which Doris composed all by herself. It ran:

"Dear God, please find Bob and tell him to come home, because it isn't any use living when he isn't with me. If any bad man has got him tell the bad man to let him go, then he will come anyway. Thank you. Amen."

Doris is a member of the Sunday school of the Church of the Holy Spirit. One Sunday, when she told her teacher about Bob's being gone, her teacher told her to pray for him to come back. The rector, Mr. Welwood, talked with the little girl seriously and said he thought her prayer surely would be answered.

Girl Credits No "Ad."

Night after night and morning after morning she made her prayer, sure as could be that Bob would turn up, and, though weeks went by, she didn't become skeptical. She lost interest in things, however, and Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee became worried. So Mr. Parmelee inserted an advertisement in the newspapers, hoping it would produce Bob. Perhaps it did, but one couldn't make Doris think so. Twenty-five dollars she believes was a small sum when Bob was concerned.

$25 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A Scotch collie, strayed from home April 8; black body, white band on breast running partly around the neck, answers to the name of "Bob"; playfellow and constant companion of little child who prays for his return. Readers, please mention to your friends. C. W. PARMELEE.

It was a doleful little girl that sat on Parmelee's front porch the afternoon before the lost collie appeared. She was getting little fun out of everything.

Glad Return of "Bob."

Just then, from around the corner, came a joyous bark and long gurgles of dog excitement and love. The lost collie bounded around the corner, tying himself into knots, barking and yelping.

Never was there such a glad change in a little girl. She ran for the gate her golden hair flying in the breeze and all the tears and sadness gone. For a few minutes, then, there was just a tangle of dog and little girl rolling on the new grass.

The boy who held the other end of the string grinned and pointed his finger, making signs that in childhood meant "Fie, fie," and "shame, shame." Doris took the string from him and stamped her foot.

"You're a bad boy," she said. "You go away from here this minute, or I'll tell my papa."

"Nixy," said the boy. "Dat's my dorg till I gets de twenty-five. I found him."

Boy No. 2 Enters Claim.

Mr. Parmelee came out and prevented actual hostilities. There were reasons why there is no use to ask questions as to how Bob had been found, and he was about to hand over $25 when another boy came around the corner on a run.

"Here, mister," said boy No. 2, "that kid swiped the dog from me! I found him. Me mudder's been keepin' him in our kitchen."

Parmelee sent both boys away, telling them he would investigate to see who ought to get the reward. Later, he heard a policeman had found the dog and had been keeping it for a reward.

WOULD DIE; TOO FAT TO DROWN.

Man Attempts Suicide by Jumping Overboard, but Floats Like a Cork.

New Orleans, La., April 27.—[Special.]—A fat man jumped off the ferryboat Belle of Jefferson this afternoon near the middle of the river to commit suicide. As soon as it was noticed that the man was overboard a life float was thrown to him, but he did not touch it. He was so fat, however, that he floated on the water like a cork. When he was brought aboard he strenuously berated his rescuers.

LIST OF MEN NOW ON STRIKE IN TEAMSTERS VS. EMPLOYERS' WAR.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.	290
CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.	160
THE FAIR	130
SIEGEL, COOPER & CO	90
A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.	58
MANDEL BROTHERS	65
BOSTON STORE	75
CHARLES A. STEVENS & BROS.	10
J. V. FARWELL COMPANY	60
FORBES CARTAGE COMPANY, FOR—	
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.	85
HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & CO	60
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY	25
S. A. MAXWELL & CO	35
M'MAHON CRACKER AND BISCUIT COMPANY	15
CHICAGO BISCUIT COMPANY	10
PEABODY COAL COMPANY	400
INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY	15
LORD & BUSHNELL	6
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY	350
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY	200
UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY	320
WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY	170
PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY	130
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND NATIONAL EXPRESS CO'S	104
TOTAL	2,863

DEATH REVEALS DUAL LIFE; WILL AS AN ATONEMENT.

Demise of David James in Pittsburg Recalls Desertion of Family Forty Years Ago—Son Acquires Property.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 27.—[Special.]—By the will of David James, who died here on Saturday of cancer, it was made known today that his real name was Jamison. He deserted his wife and three sons in Brooklyn forty years ago, came to Pittsburg, changed his name, and married another woman, who is now dead. Under his will his son, Wilson Jamison, who lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., will take the whole estate.

James, or Jamison, owned a number of houses and other property in the suburb of Wilkinsburg valued at $15,000. He had cancer for fifteen years, and underwent a number of amputations. First he lost his right hand, then his forearm, then the entire right arm, and finally his collar bone and a part of his breast had to be removed.

The will is in the nature of an atonement to his Brooklyn family. His second wife knew nothing of his double life.

WARRANT FOR PASTOR'S ARREST

Girl of Flock Alleges Slander in Sermon Reflecting on Those Who Dance.

Urbana, O., April 27.—[Special.]—Church circles were stirred today when Miss Dora Shaffer swore out a warrant for the arrest of the Rev. Warren Wiant, her pastor, on charges of slander, because he said in a recent sermon that women who dance are not virtuous. The case will be tried before Mayor Johnston on Wednesday.

GIGANTIC STRIKE IS IN FULL SWING.

Chicago Faces Greatest Labor Disturbance Since the "Debs Insurrection" of 1894.

BEYOND CONTROL OF LEADERS

By Next Monday It Is Expected 25,000 Teamsters Will Be Out, Paralyzing Traffic in the City.

ALREADY 13,000 ARE AFFECTED.

Express and Department Store Drivers Quit Work and Street Rioting and Violence Spread.

ASK FEDERAL INJUNCTION TOMORROW.

Chicago is facing the most dangerous labor disturbance since the Debs strike of eleven years ago, if not the most serious in its history. The business of the city, already partly paralyzed, may soon be completely enveloped, so far as it is dependent upon teaming, by the greatest teamsters' strike on record.

Gathering way speedily, the strike spread in flashes yesterday. Today it will run across the city like wildfire. The limits of its expansion no one professes to foresee. By next Monday morning, perhaps before that time, all of the 25,000 union drivers who handle so important a part of the city's traffic may be involved.

The employers expect to apply to the United States courts tomorrow for a blanket injunction. The state court order protecting the business of Montgomery Ward & Co. lacks the force that is needed.

"Strike Breaker" Farley is expected from New York by the end of the week.

Beyond Control of Union Leaders.

Union leaders declared last night that the conflict had got beyond their control, even if they should desire to limit it. The leading merchants and business men, too, realized their impotency to check its spread. They simply assembled all the resources in their power and prepared to meet the attack and to cope with it.

Lurking behind the teamsters' contest is the shadow of a greater war—one in which organized capital and organized labor may clash in Chicago for supremacy. Only the conservatism of some of the labor leaders, it is believed, may avert the lining up of the combined forces of the workmen against their employers, in all branches of industry, in such a contest.

Already 13,000 Men Are Affected.

Nearly 3,000 drivers are on strike this morning. This number is directly involved, but it is estimated that fully 10,000 more are affected. With others being called out each hour the total may be more than doubled by tonight. The plans of the strike leaders in the "calling out" process are contingent on the orders of the employers that they deliver goods to boycotted houses.

The big department stores of State street are at the mercy of the strikers. Already eight of the largest institutions there have been caught in the whirlpool. Delivery of goods from these places was entirely shut off yesterday. Strenuous efforts will be made today to start the machinery of the delivery system again. Under the most favorable circumstances, however, this can be but partly accomplished. Women carried bundles to their residences yesterday under their arms.

The big retail stores already involved are Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Mandel Brothers, The Fair, C. A. Stevens & Bro., A. M. Rothschild & Co., Siegel, Cooper & Co., and the Boston Store.

Express Business at a Standstill.

The express business practically is at a standstill. The seven big companies, the service of which is of vital importance to nearly every business concern in Chicago, are left with a few scattering drivers to man the 500 wagons used daily to carry on the immense express traffic of the city.

Beyond this, the supplies of coal and lumber are placed in jeopardy. In both these industries the strike has begun to spread. Especially as regards the coal supply the situation is critical, for three of the largest concerns now are tied up.

Violence and rioting are expected as certain accompaniments of the strike. The disturbances in the streets assumed magnitude even yesterday culminating in the first dangerous and possibly fatal injury directly traceable to the conflict. A police sergeant was run down by a union teamster during a riot at Dearborn and Washington streets while engaged in defending a caravan of wagons. He is in a hospital and is likely to die.

The police force was taxed severely all day long to hold in check the mobs that gathered about the barns where employers sought to defy the strike ukase by moving their goods.

Will Be Struggle to the Death.

This morning the struggle will grow more general. There was determination with both sides last night. The leaders in the Employers' association were as determined to "unmake" the teamsters' unions as the strike leaders were to build their power to greater heights out of the struggle. No one spoke of "backing down."

"Since it has come," was the general comment, "let us have it out now and forever."

The application for a federal injunction has been drawn up and is lying in the office of Levy Mayer. It is chief of the measures in which the employers place their faith. Next in the list of the employers' "cards" is the Employers' Teaming company, organized in a week but built within that short time into a powerful strikebreaking machine. At daylight 350 wagons and teams, ranging from single delivery wagons to double, three and four horse trucks, will be in service in

haul the goods the striking teamsters have refused to touch.

Employers Give $250,000 to Fund.

Across a table in the Union League club yesterday certified checks to the amount of $250,000 were passed. The amount was contributed by nearly 100 of the wealthiest business men and bankers of Chicago. This sum, constantly augmented by voluntary subscriptions, represents the financial war chest which the employers have set aside to defeat the teamsters' unions.

The employers' plans begin with the declaration that business must be resumed at once and must be carried on from day to day at any expense and effort until the strike is over. The heads of the State street stores, the express company officials, the large coal dealers, and the scattering wholesale and lumber interests which now are affected are united in this determination.

Has $1,000,000 Ready to Buy Teams.

"The Employers' Teaming association must be reckoned with," said Levy Mayer, its counsel, last night. "I understand 150 new teams were taken over by it today, and that more than this number will be added tomorrow. Before the end of the week it is probable there will be 3,000 teams and wagons in operation. The company is arranging for stables wherever it can get them."

During the morning, according to Mr. Mayer, $1,000,000 was put at the disposal of President Mark Morton of the teaming company, for purchasing equipment and for working capital. Five appraisers were appointed to decide on the purchase price of lots of horses and wagons.

"We shall be ready in the morning to haul goods for any one who desires our services," said Edwin L. Reed, the new superintendent of the teaming company. "Wagons will be furnished to all members of the Employers' association. In addition, we will be in a position to supply drivers to firms who have their own wagons but whose teamsters are on strike."

Will Start with Big Retail Stores.

The first efforts of the new teaming company in line with the latter plan will be the attempted manning of the wagons of Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Mandel Bros., and possibly other State street retail stores with nonunion drivers. It is hoped to accomplish perhaps 25 per cent of the retail deliveries during the day, although this is a more optimistic view than the merchants themselves take. The full quota of wagons will not be sent out, the deliveries on the outlying routes being sacrificed to those nearer the heart of the city.

The wholesale grocery firms, which did not attempt yesterday to move merchandise, will begin this morning under the direction of Supt. Reed of the teaming company. Larger deliveries also will be begun to the depots from the wholesale dry goods houses.

Farwell Company Makes Statement.

In the afternoon the J. V. Farwell company gave out this statement:

"Because one of our drivers refused to deliver goods where he was directed, we were obliged to let him go. As soon as this was done, our other drivers struck, although they had no grievance either in regard to wages or terms or their general treatment, which always had been the best.

"We never have asked our men whether they were union or not, not only expected them to do our business in its regular course. When one of them refused to do so, nothing else seemed to be left to us but to let that man go. We regret that the rest of our drivers took the position they did.

"We now have manned our teams with other drivers and are shipping goods to the different railway depots practically as fast as usual."

Express Companies Expect Trouble.

With the exception of the transfer of moneys and such work, the express companies expect to be hampered for a time. The wagons used in carrying cash, however, have not been affected by the strike of the drivers, and little interference is looked for in this department.

"We still have around fifty wagons in service," said George C. Taylor, general agent of the American Express company, "and about 200 drivers have refused to join the strike. With these facilities we hope to transact the most urgent part of our business. We are accepting goods at the depots and for delivery, subject to delay. It probably will require some time for us to resume normal service."

Mr. Taylor spoke of a plan, the nature of which he did not care to divulge, which the express companies have in mind for taking care of the situation.

"Is it a federal injunction?" he was asked.

"When you see it on the street you will recognize it," was the reply.

Wholesale Grocers Join Employers.

The commercial exchange of wholesale grocers met in the morning in the Masonic temple to lay plans for joining the employers' association. Nineteen grocery dealers were present. The opinion was unanimous that the fight had developed into a general struggle, and that the interests of all teaming employers must be merged. Some of the wholesale grocery firms own their teams and wagons, while others depend upon teaming contractors. All agreed to stand or fall together.

"We did not desire to enter such a contest," said Rollin A. Keyes of Franklin MacVeagh & Co., "but were forced into it. We will meet the issue in common with the other merchants of the city."

Sprague, Warner & Co. will be the first to start the movement of grocery supplies this morning. If necessary, the other grocery firms have offered to lend assistance.

Coal Companies Prepare for Warfare.

The Peabody Coal company, on which a strike is called, will receive the aid of the Employers' Teaming company. Negotiations for the purchase of a large number of coal wagons were in progress last night, with the expectation that the deal would be completed today. It also was expected that the F. G. Hartwell company and the Standard Wash Coal company would be affected, but at a late hour President Smith of the coal teamsters said these two houses were not yet "struck."

Many of the big establishments caught in the strike have large supplies of fuel on hand. Preparations, it is said, were made two weeks ago to withstand a coal famine. Many houses which expected to be reached by the strike today rushed orders for fuel yesterday and stocked their bins to capacity.

Labor Leaders Busy Organizing.

On the teamsters' side of the conflict the leaders were busy drawing together the organized forces throughout the city. President Shea, head of the teamsters, backed by President Dold of the Chicago Federation of Labor, worked to overcome the conservatism of the building trades workmen and others less eager to witness a great conflict between labor and capital at this time.

They partly succeeded, and enlisted the moral support at least of all the important central labor bodies. With the idea of making the contest one of organized labor, President Dold added to the strike committee five representatives each from the Associated Building Trades, the Building Trades council, the Carpenters' District council, and the railway brotherhoods, bringing the total to thirty-five labor officials.

The committee purposes this morning to spread the strike as rapidly as opportunity presents. As fast as a driver is discharged the business agents of the locals will order out all teamsters employed by the firm. There were leaders who urged the calling of a general strike at once, but this move was deemed impolitic by the majority.

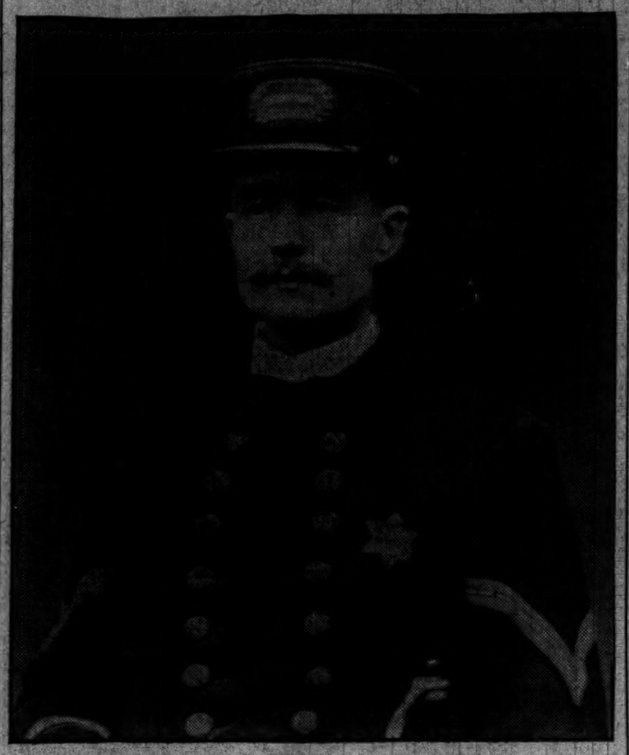
Will Use Boycotts as Weapon.

Boycott measures which have been enforced partly will assume a more drastic phase this morning. The leaders promised last night that they would "erect a stone wall of pickets" about every place of business in Chicago against which a strike has been declared.

"Nothing except funeral goods, hospital supplies, and newspapers will be allowed to pass the picket lines tomorrow," said Jerry McCarthy, business agent for the truck drivers' union.

The big packers at the stockyards will be singled out in particular by the union leaders. Warnings will be sent to them that efforts to deliver meats to any of the strike affected houses will result in the immediate calling out of the packing house teamsters.

Police Sergeant "Dick" Cummings Run Down by a Union Teamster.



STRIKE VICTIM IS NEAR DEATH.

Police Sergeant Richard Cummings Run Down by Bus and Cannot Live.

UNION DRIVER IS BLAMED.

He Insists That the Officer Was Hurt by an Unavoidable Accident.

What is likely to be the first fatality of the teamsters' strike resulted from the violence attending the spread of hostilities yesterday. While in command of a squad of police guarding a Montgomery Ward & Co. caravan of wagons Sergeant Richard Cummings of the Town Hall precinct was run down by a bus driven by John Ceresa, a union teamster.

Sergeant Cummings was pulled from beneath the crowded bus with his life all but crushed out of him. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers hospital, where it was said there was little chance of his recovery. Ceresa was arrested, and will be held pending the outcome of the policeman's injuries.

At 2 a. m. the hospital attendants said Cummings probably would not live until daybreak; that his chances for recovery were but one in a hundred.

Happens in the Morning.

The caravan of seven wagons was passing west in Washington street shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning. As usual the line of trucks was preceded by a patrol wagon filled with policemen and flanked on either side by a column of picked officers while another crowded patrol wagon brought up the rear. It was among the first wagon trains to go out after the renewal of the strike, and the police expected trouble. The sidewalks on each side streamed with teamsters and other strike sympathizers jeering at the nonunion drivers, and both the uniformed men in the procession and the plain clothes detectives mingling among the disturbers on the curb were keeping a sharp lookout for missiles and other provocatives of violence.

Blame Put on Driver.

Sergeant Cummings had fallen back to the rear, where a dozen union truck drivers were harassing the police by attempting to force their wagons alongside and obstruct the procession. Immediately behind the rear patrol wagon was a big yellow bus owned by the Weber & Bocha company and employed to carry passengers between Marshall Field's and the railway stations. Ceresa, who was driving, had pulled the bus in behind the train of wagons at State street.

The police say Ceresa was aggressively troublesome from the start. He tried to force his way past the caravan several times, and had to be beaten back by the patrolmen. Though he might have turned into Dearborn street and proceeded by a less congested route, he doggedly hung on the heels of the rear guard, pursuing his obstructive tactics and indulging in altercations with the policemen.

Between Dearborn and Clark streets Ceresa made his last attempt to crowd his bus past the train. Sergeant Cummings had been alternately walking and riding on the step of the rear patrol wagon and keeping an eye on the disturbers in the rear. Just at the moment that Ceresa turned his big car out of the track and urged his horses forward the sergeant stepped from the patrol wagon to the street and stood a moment looking up the line of patrolmen ahead.

Flung Under Horses' Feet.

"Look out there, sergeant!" cried a policeman on the step of the blue wagon, at the same time springing toward the bus team.

But it was too late. The tongue of the bus struck the sergeant in the back and flung him under the feet of the horses. In another second the wheels were passing over his body. A score of policemen threw themselves on to the horses while half a dozen more snatched Ceresa from his seat. The bus was emptied suddenly of a crowd of frightened passengers, and from all sides the passersby rushed in. The police found themselves beating off a crowd which had some aspects of a mob.

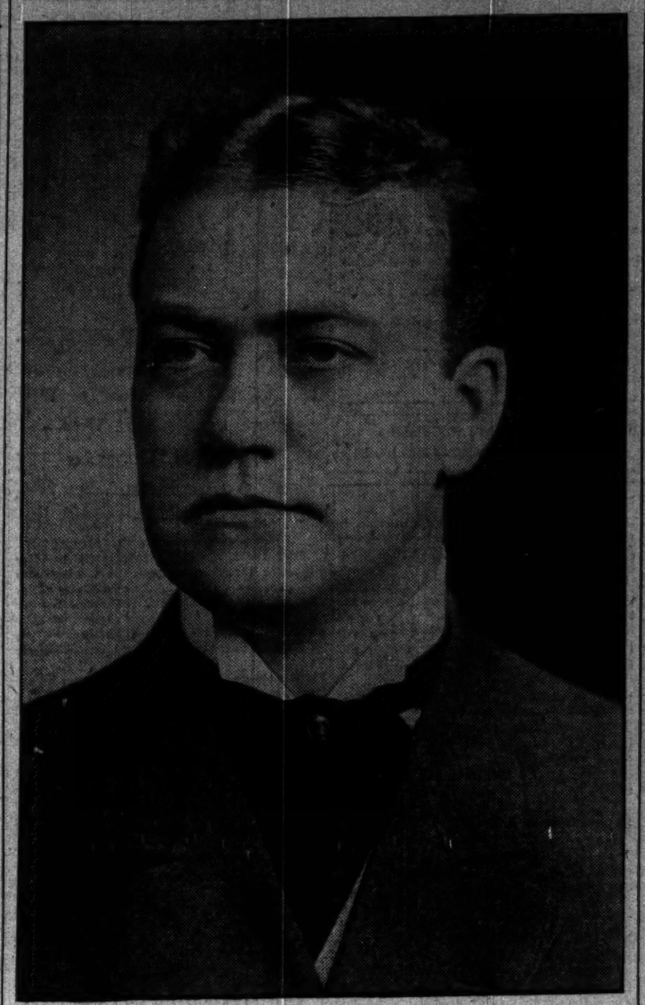
Sergeant Cummings was unconscious when he was drawn from beneath the wagon and was carried into 99 Washington street. A hurried medical examination showed that several ribs were broken, but later at the hospital it was discovered that there were internal injuries from which it is feared the sergeant cannot recover. Only one wheel had passed over the policeman's body but it crushed in his chest and abdomen.

Ceresa Says It Was an Accident.

Ceresa was hustled to central police headquarters, where he will be held. He was surly when questioned, but persisted in declaring that he had not seen the policeman and was merely trying to pass the wagon train in order to reach the railway station on schedule time.

Cummings is one of the best known and most valued members of the police force, on which he has served for fifteen years. He has been a sergeant eight years and has been stationed at Desplaines, Lake, Sheffield, East Chicago, and the town hall stations. He had a hand in the capture of Gustav Marx, the car barn murderer, arriving in time to help Detective Blaul overcome the prisoner after the shooting of Detective Quinn. He has a good record in the handling of labor disturbances. Together with Sergeant Walsh he managed the police protection during the big strike at the Deering harvester works. Cummings is 42 years old, has a wife and six children, and lives at 1794 Humboldt boulevard.

Manager of the Employers' Teaming Company Starts in Stirring Times.



EDWIN L. REED.

Edwin Louis Reed, general manager of the Employers' Teaming company, is a strenuous appearing and acting young man. He has a determined looking face and he speaks with decision. His utterances, his walk, his gestures are aggressive. He spent a good part of yesterday morning at the employers' association offices in the Marquette building directing movements of his men by telephone.

Mr. Reed had just had a conversation with one of his lieutenants over the telephone, when he was asked to say something about himself.

"I am 34 years old," said he, "weigh 225 pounds, and am 6 feet 2, and am mad all the way through."

He smiled at the rhyme. It was not a smile that boded good for any further interference with his teams. And he was too busy to give any more details about his career, excepting to say that he was born in Maine and sometimes wished he was back there—"especially during labor troubles."

Mr. Reed came to Chicago seven years ago to become superintendent of the wagon service of the Wells-Fargo Express company. Before that he was a special messenger successively for the American and the United States Express companies, and ran over much of the western country. He was a student at the Minnesota State university, and played half back on the football team. Heffelfinger of Yale trained him. They are much of a size.

Asked if he had any previous experience in labor troubles, Mr. Reed said:

"I've been here for the last three or four years, and, in common with every one else, I've had all the experience in labor troubles that I want."

"Any special plans for quelling this strike?"

"None that I care to discuss, but just emphasize the fact that the Employers' Teaming company is a permanent fixture of Chicago. All arrangements have been made on a long time basis. Born of an emergency, it is here to stay."

Mr. Reed will receive a salary of $6,000 a year. He will have several competent assistants, "selected for physique and staying qualities."

WAR TACTICS IN STRIKE VIOLENCE

Union Sluggers Use Strategy in Picking Points Where Guard Is Weak.

IS DAY OF STREET RIOTS.

"Private Detectives" Appear and Clubs Freely Are Used on Crowds.

Violence along the routes of the strike caravans rapidly is developing into the science of war. Strategic points are picked out by the union sluggers—places where the police guard is weak.

Another element entered into the fight yesterday, however. This was the "private detective," discovered by the strikers in great numbers whenever an apparently unguarded wagon of the Employers' Teaming company was approached. Bitterness was shown on both sides, and the police, angered by the injury to their comrade early in the day, swung their clubs mercilessly.

Riot at State and Adams Streets.

At State and Adams streets early in the afternoon the absence of police in any numbers was the cause of a fight which resulted in many broken heads.

Two coal wagons, bravely displaying the sign of the Employers' Teaming company, invited assault. On each side marched "private detectives," roughly elbowing their way through the crowd that stared curiously at the nonunion drivers. The wagons were bound for the Majestic hotel. At Adams street a detective in a light coat ordered a man who was crowding too close to get out of the way. In reply he received a blow in the face which sent him sprawling into the gutter.

The detective picked himself up and started to run north in State street. He was knocked down again and again before he escaped into an alley. The crowd behind him started to rush the men guarding the wagon. In the fight several women were knocked down. The police from the Harrison street station arrived as the battle became general and soon restored order. Several arrests were made.

Mob Pursues Negro Driver.

Samuel Jackson, a negro teamster employed by the J. V. Farwell company, was severely beaten by pickets at Green and West Harrison streets in the afternoon. He was standing in front of the barns at 90 West Congress street when the union men surrounded him and forced him to run. Nearly 200 persons joined in the chase, and by the time the police arrived Jackson was unconscious. He was taken to the county hospital after the police finally had succeeded in clubbing back the crowd. A cut four inches long was found on his head. It is reported he will live.

Mark Moran, 82 Gilpin place, a messenger boy, was severely injured while a riot was in progress at La Salle and Van Buren streets. He was standing on the corner with a crowd of men jeering the drivers of two of Marshall Field & Co.'s wagons. A board six feet long fell on his head. It came from the roof of a building, and the boy was knocked unconscious. He was taken to the county hospital.

Nonunion Men Draw Revolvers.

Revolvers were drawn by nonunion teamsters at the Daniels Coal company's yards. A great crowd was following the wagons, and the negroes became frightened. They were disarmed by detectives before any shooting occurred. This took place at the Randolph street viaduct.

At the same time three wagons guarded by eight detectives were moving west in Washington street. A crowd of 2,000 persons followed, but scattered when the detectives drew revolvers.

A wagon containing twenty-two nonunion colored teamsters was attacked at Desplaines and Harrison streets by a crowd of men that ran out of a saloon. Several bricks were thrown and one of the negroes was struck. He drew a revolver and fired into the crowd. No one was struck. The strikers fled.

Although trouble was expected at the close of the day little occurred. At 5:30 o'clock the nonunion teamsters had returned their teams to the stables of the Employers' association at 395 Indiana street. The men then were escorted by police to their quarters at 20 Lake street. The coal teamsters were taken to Eighteenth and State streets. The seven wagons of the J. V. Farwell company returned to the Congress street barns at 7:20 p. m. without meeting any violence. The wagons were in three divisions, heavily guarded.

Detective Rescues Nonunion Man.

The interference of Detective Sergeant William Morgan of the Central station prevented a riot in front of the city hall in the evening. George O'Connell, a guard employed by the United States Express company, was riding by on the rear end of an express wagon. The driver of the wagon stopped in front of the city hall to water his horses. William Hansen, a union teamster, drove alongside the express wagon and began cursing O'Connell and the driver. Neither of the express company's men noticed the insults. Hansen, the police say, became enraged and drew his whip and attacked O'Connell.

Other teamsters saw the attack and hurried to assist Hansen. Sergeant Morgan saw the attack from a room in the detective bureau and hurried to O'Connell's assistance. As he reached the street several teamsters were about to seize O'Connell. The police arrested both him and Hansen. O'Connell lives at 70 North Ada street. Hansen was charged with disorderly conduct and assault.

Twelve Teamsters Locked Up.

Twelve teamsters were locked up in the Desplaines street station in the afternoon and evening. Most of them were arrested for impeding traffic of firms whose teamsters have gone on strike. Two of them, John Hammon and Ernest Buck, were arrested near the Burlington freight house at Harrison and Canal streets for locking the wheels of their vehicles.

Isaac Wolfson, a nonunion cigarmaker, was followed from Franklin and Randolph to Desplaines and Madison streets in the afternoon, where he was attacked and severely beaten by a man believed to have been a former employé of Cohn Brothers, 88 Franklin street, where a strike recently was declared. Wolfson's assailant escaped.

The wholesale clothing manufacturers also will receive special attention. The picket guards around the twenty-eight clothing factories will be stronger than elsewhere. This action is intended as a rebuke to the refusal of the National Wholesale Tailors' association to yield to the demands of the 4,000 striking garment workers.

Makes Statement for Unions.

The union position in the strike was explained in a formal statement issued over the signature of President Shea of the teamsters. It was:

"The teamsters engaged in a sympathetic strike in an endeavor to adjust, by arbitration a grievance between nearly 5,000 garment workers, all residents of Chicago, who were and still are on strike, and the National Wholesale Tailors' association. The teamsters' organization only engaged in such sympathetic action after five weeks of conference with the representatives of the National Tailors' association, of which the Montgomery Ward company is a member, in an endeavor to effect a peaceful settlement of the garment workers' strike, which was brought on by the deliberate violation of the contracts on the part of the employing wholesale tailors.

"The wholesale tailors refused arbitration.

"At the request of the Chicago Federation of Labor committee, also the garment workers, the teamsters withdrew from the garment workers' controversy and arranged for a meeting with the Employers' association of Chicago to endeavor to settle the strike of the teamsters. At that time the only men which the Employers' association could agree to reinstate were the twelve who are directly employed by the firm of Montgomery Ward & Co., which they refused to do; the express companies and truck team owners not being members of the employers' association.

Tells of Employers' Proposition.

"We were plainly told by Mr. Levy Mayer that our men must return to work as individuals, and that they would employ whomsoever they would see fit, making this distinction, however, that former teamsters would receive equal consideration with other applicants for positions as drivers. He further stated that unless those conditions were accepted by our organization every teamster in Chicago would be locked out by 6 o'clock that evening. This was on Tuesday, April 25. Mr. Levy Mayer assured us he was in a position to speak with authority on this matter, and there was nothing left for us to do but protect the best interests of our organization.

"We have endeavored to keep the strike from spreading in every way possible, and any inconvenience which any business house may suffer may be blamed to the Employers' association through the fact of their forcing a strike of the teamsters' unions by the wholesale discharging of our members. We only ask that our members be reinstated in their former positions, and still are willing to declare the present strike off on condition that our men will receive their former positions."

POLICE MAKE STRIKE PLANS.

Chief O'Neill Has a Conference with Inspectors and Many Employers.

Feeling certain that largely increased demands were to be made on the police department because of the spread of the strike, Chief O'Neill called a conference of officials of the employers' association, the heads of various wholesale houses and downtown department stores, and inspectors of police in his office late yesterday afternoon.

The situation was considered in detail, statements being obtained by the chief from Jacob L. Kessner, Morris Selz, Mark Morton, Robert J. Thorne, Victor W. Sincere, and Levy Mayer, attorney for the employers. All were agreed that heavy drafts must be made on the police department in order to allow of even a partial operation of the teaming of the various firms affected.

"We are satisfied with the police protection already afforded us, and we believe the department will be able to cope with any contingency that may arise in the near future," said Attorney Mayer.

He added that the employers were unable to predict how far the strike might spread, but that if it became necessary the department stores would close their doors rather than chance the possibility of violence beyond the power of the police to prevent or suppress.

After an exchange of views between the chief and his inspectors it was decided that one-third of the 2,500 policemen, approximately, regularly engaged in patrol duty, would be detailed on the strike if required, this being the limit of protection that the department could afford the employers.

"After that, the deluge," it was agreed by the employers, although intimations were made later that additional protection would be sought, if the situation demanded, of the state and the federal authorities.

The number of police now assigned to strike duty is 450—a detail entirely inadequate, it was considered, in view of the developments of the day and the plans made by the employers of increasing their teaming today.

"I shall give the various business houses all the protection possible," said Chief O'Neill, after the conference. "The chances are that I will have enough police to do this without crippling the routine service of the department materially.

"I have impressed on all police inspectors the need of vigilance in order to prevent rioting, and particularly of careful supervision of the work of their subordinates. Henceforth all orders relating to the detailing of men on strike duty will proceed directly from me and all inquiries regarding police protection of teaming will be addressed directly to me.

"I have impressed on the employers the fact that it will be absolutely necessary that I know each night the exact plans they and each of them have made for the conduct of their teaming the next day. Once made, such plans must be adhered to. This may put them to some inconvenience, but it can't be helped."

EXPRESS DRIVERS GO OUT.

ACT WHEN STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS ARE DISCHARGED.

Number of Men Who Quit Work Is Variously Estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500—Decision Comes as Surprise to the Seven Big Companies, in Spite of Threats Made by Labor Leaders—Result of Test of Sentiment of Union Workers.

The drivers employed by the seven express companies joined the strikers early in the afternoon, seriously affecting business in every part of the city. The strike order was issued by Business Agent Barry when two men were discharged by each the companies for refusing to deliver goods to the boycotted firms. The number of men "out" is variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500.

This action came as a surprise to the companies in spite of threats by labor leaders during the preceding day. In view of the fact that the relations between the corporations and their men long had been harmonious it was expected the drivers would refuse to go on a sympathetic strike.

Result of Test of Union Workers.

Each company assigned two men to a wagon loaded with goods for Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and the J. V. Farwell company for the purpose of testing union sentiment. The drivers refused to make the deliveries and a general strike of all members of the union followed.

Barry, the business agent, drove from barn to barn in a carriage, ordering the drivers and their helpers to put their horses in the stables and quit work. Members of the union engaged in making deliveries were intercepted on the street by pickets sent out by the strike committee with credentials and ordered to return to the barns, afterward reporting to union headquarters for instructions regarding their future course of action. By 5 o'clock it was reported that every union employé of the companies was on strike and that the business of the express companies was at a standstill.

Many Workers Are Affected.

The number of strikers, as apportioned among the various companies, was, approximately, as follows:

American Express company	350
Adams Express company	200
United States Express company	320
Pacific Express company	130
National and Northern Pacific Express companies	104
Wells-Fargo Express company	470

Officials of the companies were in doubt last night as to whether deliveries would be made with nonunion men this morning, although the early employment of drivers to take the place of the strikers had been agreed on. No arrangement had been made, it was admitted, for employing nonunion labor, while the police protection that could be obtained for deliveries by nonunionists was considered the vital question.

Threatens More Trouble Today.

Most of the delivery work of the companies is done during the morning, while the afternoon is given over principally to collecting merchandise both for out of town and local distribution. It was stated that nearly all the deliveries scheduled by the companies for yesterday had been made by the time the strike order was issued.

By order of Jerry McCarthy, business agent of the truck drivers and a member of the strike committee, there will be no interference on the part of the express strikers or their pickets with the delivery of funeral goods, hospital supplies, or newspapers.

Employers Tell of the Situation.

L. A. Hamlin, local agent for the United States Express company, said last night:

"We are receiving all the goods brought to us. They are accepted subject to delay. Our patrons make no protests and our offices today reminded us of holiday week."

G. B. Simpson, superintendent for the Wells-Fargo Express company, said: "We are getting along nicely. All goods we receive, of course, are subject to delay. The public, however, does not appear to feel put out, and our end of the business is going on in a most satisfactory manner."

GRAND JURY TAKES UP STRIKE.

Newspaper Men Are Examined in Regard to Violence and Sensational Report May Result.

The grand jury yesterday morning resumed the investigation of the strike situation. A part of the session was devoted to the examination of newspaper reporters who had been assigned to the strike and accompanying disturbances. The witnesses were questioned concerning specific articles written by them for their respective papers and whether they based them on information or whether they were eye witnesses.

The jurors sought evidence in general as to acts of violence and also questioned the witnesses in connection with labor meetings and conferences held among labor leaders.

The inquisitors wanted to know if the witnesses had any knowledge of the person or persons who ordered the strike of Montgomery Ward & Co.'s teamsters as well as teamsters employed by the Daniels Coal company and other concerns. It appeared from the line of questions that the jurors were seeking evidence on which to base indictments against labor leaders on charges of conspiracy.

It was reported afterward that the jury will adjourn Saturday without voting "true bills," but giving to the court a sensational report.

CARRYING THEIR OWN BUNDLES.

Patrons of Big Department Stores Go Home with Purchases Under Their Arms.

Department store shoppers yesterday were made to feel the significance of a boycott against Marshall Field & Co. and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. in an unexpected way. Delivery of bundles was an impossibility and every purchase, if the dimensions and weight of it permitted, was taken home by the purchaser. During the afternoon and early part of the evening both elevated and surface cars took on the appearance of delivery vans, but the bundle owners were good natured. Officials of the two stores said they could see no likelihood of general wagon deliveries in the immediate future.

Asks Customers to Be Patient.

"No deliveries will be made by Marshall Field & Co. for a day or so," said John G. Shedd, the manager. "We will not attempt to man our wagons with nonunionists until we are assured we can have sufficient police protection. In the meantime we will ask our customers to be as patient as possible." A similar statement was made on behalf of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

The section managers of both stores were instructed to see that all customers were acquainted with the reason for the inability to deliver merchandise. One of the first of the women shoppers to receive this notice over the counter at the Field store smiled at the prospect of being her own bundle carrier. Then she dispatched a cash boy for a cab. Into this she carried her purchases, three bundles in all, the price of which could not have equaled the cab hire.

"Every one is really a bargain, but I hadn't figured on the cab," she said.

Like the Holiday Season.

Others who wished to save cab hire combined to give State street the appearance it assumes just before the Christmas holiday. All were good natured about it. Some left their purchases at the stores, with the understanding that they were to be delivered "as soon as possible."

A meting of representatives of all the State street department stores, including the two already boycotted, will be held this morning to prepare for a general boycott order. The sentiment among the firms not affected as yet was said to be in favor of hearty cooperation in fighting the unions.

TALK OF FEDERAL FORCE.

STRIKE CONTINGENCY GENERALLY IS DISCUSSED.

Prospective Appeal of the Employers for a United States Court Injunction Brings to View the Possibility of Uncle Sam's Soldiers Being Called On to Enforce Orders of the Judges — Recalls "Debs Insurrection" Precedent.

The prospective appeal of the employers for a federal court injunction against the strikers brings to view the possibility of a call for United States troops to enforce such an order if it be granted.

A call for troops of course is regarded as remote and unlikely, but the procedure in that direction was discussed yesterday as a matter of at least abstract interest.

Twice in the history of Chicago have federal troops been brought to this city to preserve the peace. The first time was after the "big fire" when in the existing chaos Gen. Phil Sheridan, stationed here, accepted an invitation of the city administration to do police work, and promptly was ordered to quit by John M. Palmer, then governor of Illinois and a stickler for state rights.

Recalls the "Debs Insurrection."

The other time was during the "Debs insurrection" of 1893, when President Cleveland sent two regiments to enforce the orders of the judges of the federal court and protect interstate commerce which practically had been stopped by the rioters whom the city police and the state militia seemed unable or unwilling to subdue.

This move, made by a democratic president, not only was a severe shock to the state rights traditions of his party but a new interpretation of the powers of the United States government. The right of Cleveland to make it has been the subject of animated debates ever since, but one thing is sure. It stopped the disorder and the stopping of the rioting ended the strike.

Cleveland Makes New Precedent.

Until then it generally had been accepted that there was only one way by which federal soldiers could be brought into a state to stop a local disorder. It was by application of the governor to the president, setting forth the trouble, as greater than can be handled with the militia at disposal and asking for aid from the general government. It is like the sheriff of a county who cannot control a riot within it and asks the governor to send him the militia.

In 1893, however, John P. Altgeld, then governor, made no such application, but the federal troops were sent notwithstanding. The judges of the United States court had issued the first injunctions in strike cases ever known, those which Gov. Altgeld afterwards characterized as "government by injunction," but found their United States marshals unable to enforce them.

Interstate commerce was being interfered with and on this account the federal judges took jurisdiction. When it was found that the marshals were too few to uphold the law the judges made application to President Cleveland for troops to aid the marshals and uphold their orders just as a sheriff would appeal to the governor for militia when his deputies were not able to do the work.

The judges went over the head of Gov. Altgeld and to his dying day he protested against what he called a usurpation of federal authority. It was from this grew his intense hatred of President Cleveland, a hatred which left its marks not only upon the after life of both men, but of the democratic party as well.

"When Altgeld speaks of Mr. Cleveland he is not entirely sane," was the remark of the late Thomas A. Moran, who knew them both well.

The troops came whether Altgeld liked it or not and the precedent was established that the United States could use its own soldiers to preserve the peace when other than purely local rights were in danger.

Troops Ready at Fort Sheridan.

Col. S. R. Whitall, the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan, declared last evening there was slight chance that the troops stationed at that post would be called upon to do strike duty.

"Between sessions of the senate," he explained, "an order calling upon the army for such service must come directly from the president. I understand that he has taken no such action, as we have received no word of it. I feel confident we will not be called upon unless the strikers interfere with the mails, disobey the injunction of some federal court, or destroy government property."

There are 400 men now in Fort Sheridan.

SHUT OFF OF FOOD IS FEARED.

All Teamsters Will Strike at Houses Which Try to Deliver Goods to Boycotted Firms.

"How far will the strike spread?" was a question frequently asked with misgivings that the distribution of food supplies and fuel might be affected. The declaration of President Charles Dold of the federation of labor that the strike might result in a "universal tieup of Chicago industries" furnished ground for this fear, and made it an imminent possibility.

The delivery of groceries, meats, and coal to business houses already boycotted, union leaders admitted, was certain to result in a strike of all teamsters employed by firms making such deliveries, and a consequent effort on the part of unionists to prevent future deliveries by these firms even to residences.

Such a contingency was hinted at when efforts to deliver coal to Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and J. V. Farwell & Co. were hindered by unionists. When a coal wagon of the Koehler Coal company was started for the Field warehouse the driver was ordered to quit work by pickets from his union, and the company was warned by Business Agent Kelly that further efforts to make the delivery would result in a complete tieup of the company's business.

The delivery of groceries and meats to State street department stores, in the opinion of union leaders, probably would become an issue in the strike during the next few days, in the event that such deliveries were made by firms now employing union labor.

"Serious inconvenience may be caused the public in this particular should a strike against food supply houses become general," said Jerry McCarthy, business agent of the Truck Drivers' union. "I believe, however, that the strike can be won by the unions, without proceeding to extreme measures. The strike is aimed at the employers and not at the public."

PICKET GETS A JAIL SENTENCE.

Judge Brentano Holds That J. A. McBride, Striking Machinist, Violated an Injunction.

J. A. McBride, a striking machinist, was sentenced to twenty days in the county jail for contempt of cobrt by Judge Brentano yesterday. McBride is alleged to have violated an injunction restraining picketing about the plant of the Goodman Manufacturing company, Forty-eighth place and Halsted street.

Patrick Hurley, Leonard Lesser, and John Dellon were arraigned before Justice Prindiville at the Harrison street police court charged with beating Michael Dodell and John O'Brien, nonunion teamsters, at Madison and Market streets last week. The cases were continued until May 2.

Fifty Years the Standard

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

TICS IN VIOLENCE

rs Use Strategy Points Where Is Weak.

TREET RIOTS.

lves" Appear and ly Are Used rowds.

routes of the strike developing into the tegic points are picked gers—places where the

tered into the fight yes- ie was the "private de- by the strikers in great apparently unguarded ers' Teaming company ttierness was shown on police, angered by the rade early in the day, rcilessly.

d Adams Streets.

ns streets early in the e of police in any num- f a fight which resulted ds.

bravely displaying the rs' Teaming company, ach side marched "pri- ghly elbowing their way hat stared curiously at rs. The wagons were etic hotel. At Adams a light coat ordered a ing too close to get out y he received a blow in him sprawling into the

cked himself up and in State street. He was and again before he es- The crowd behind him en guarding the wagon. women were knocked om the Harrison street battle became general order. Several arrests

Negro Driver.

a negro teamster em- Farwell company, was pickets at Green and ets in the afternoon. front of the barns at reet when the union men forced him to run. Near- d in the chase, and by arrived Jackson was un- aken to the county hos- e finally had succeeded e crowd. A cut four nd on his head. It is e.

ilpin place, a messenger njured while a riot was Salle and Van Buren nding on the corner with ng the drivers of two of 's wagons. A board six head. It came from the nd the boy was knocked as taken to the county

Draw Revolvers.

awn by nonunion team- Coal company's yards. following the wagons, came frightened. They detectives before any This took place at the duct.

three wagons guarded were moving west in A crowd of 2,000 per- attered when the detec-

ing twenty-two non- sters was attacked at rison streets by a crowd ut of a saloon. Several and one of the negroes ew a revolver and fired one was struck. The

as expected at the close urred. At 5:30 o'clock ters had returned their of the Employers' asso- a street. The men then ice to their quarters at e coal teamsters were and State streets. The J. V. Farwell company ress street barns at 7:30 ing any violence. The ree divisions, heavily

es Nonunion Man.

of Detective Sergeant the Central station pre- nt of the city hall in the O'Connell, a guard em- d States Express com- y on the rear end of an e driver of the wagon the city hall to water Hansen, a union team- the express wagon and nnell and the driver. press company's men en, the police say, his whip and at-

attack and hurried ant Morgan saw in the detective t. O'Connell's assist- the street several team- seize O'Connell. The h him and Hansen. o North Ada street. with disorderly con-

Locked Up.

locked up in the in the afternoon m were arrested for ms whose teamsters Two of them, John t Buck, were arrested freight house at Har- locking the wheels

n cigarmaker, wa d Randolph to Des- ts in the afternoon. and severely beaten ave been a former em- ers, 88 Franklin street. ly was declared. Wolf- ed.

e Standard RICE'S 1M KING WDER ure cream of l from grapes.

RUSSIAN FLEET IN CHINESE BAY.

Main Strength of Rojestvensky's Squadron at Anchor Near Hainan.

JAPAN MAY TAKE ACTION.

Tokio Dispatch Says Mikado Reserves Right to Take Any Action He Sees Fit.

[From the Tokio Correspondent of the London Telegraph.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

TOKIO, April 28, 8 a. m.—Part of the Russian fleet reentered Kagaranh bay on April 24, but the main force seems to be making Hainan island its base. Japan will reserve the right to act as she thinks fit.

TOKIO NOT ALARMED.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

TOKIO, April 27.—The prospective junction of the Fifth Russian division with the other divisions of the Russian squadron and the disadvantage at which Japan is placed owing to the shortage of battleships apparently cause no apprehension here.

The Japanese rely on their superiority in mobility, personnel, and morale, and on the condition of their warships to bring them victory. Extending the comparison beyond the first line of battle, it is argued that Japan possesses a preponderating and valuable advantage in lighter cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarine boats.

The proclamation of martial law in the island of Formosa, which is strongly and extensively defended, is the only public announcement of the defensive steps taken by Japan.

The public does not know the location of Togo's squadron, the officers and men having ceased communicating with their families and friends.

Public Kept in Ignorance.

The movements of the squadron commanded by Admiral Rojestvensky and the intentions of the Russian commander continue to be the subject of general interest and speculation. The last Japanese reports are conflicting and confusing. They do not indicate definitely the purposes of Rojestvensky, but it is evidently the intention of the Russian admiral to await a junction with the division commanded by Admiral Nebogatoff, which increases the probability of his intention to give Admiral Togo a decisive battle.

It is assumed that Rojestvensky will bring all the ships and guns possible into action if he intends to fight decisively or that he will detach and abandon his slow, cumbersome, and useless ships if he intends to run the gantlet to Vladivostok. It is believed that the location and date of the engagement will depend entirely on Rojestvensky.

Japs Confident of Success.

The Japanese defensive plans are conceived with absolute secrecy. The proclamations issued are viewed calmly by the army and public. The people appreciate the importance of retaining the sea power of Japan and the great consequences which hinge on victory or defeat, but they are confident of success owing to the superiority in numbers and strength of the armored cruisers of Japan which it is believed will counterbalance the Russian superiority in battleships.

FLEET NEAR KAMRANH BAY.

KAMRANH BAY, via Saigon, April 27.—The only ships remaining in Kamranh bay are four German transports. All the rest of the transports and the Russian hospital ship Orel, and other vessels left behind by Admiral Rojestvensky, left the bay yesterday morning. This fleet is now assembled outside the bay, and forms an extended line stretching from Cape Varela to the head of the Kamranh peninsula. Torpedo boats are scouting in all directions. The ships seem to be awaiting Vice Admiral Nebogatoff's division.

The French cruiser Descartes, having on board Admiral De Jonquieres, the French commander in these waters, returned to Khatrang, near Kamranh bay, after steaming around the Russian squadron, and subsequently returned to Saigon.

NEAR SINGAPORE TODAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—According to the calculations of the naval staff, Vice Admiral Nebogatoff, who left Jibutil, French Somaliland, on March 25, if he has been making 200 knots per day, should reach Singapore tomorrow, and could not unite his division with Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's in Tonquin bay until May 5. The general opinion is that their juncture is assured, on the theory that Admiral Togo would not dare to risk sailing south to meet Nebogatoff, since by so doing he would leave the way to Vladivostok open to Rojestvensky.

WATCHED BY DESTROYERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MANILA, April 27.—The steamer Rubi, which arrived here today, reports that it was thrice circled by three torpedo boat destroyers, carrying no lights, on the night of April 23, when sixty miles from Hongkong. It is believed they were Japanese.

LAND FIGHTING RENEWED.

LONDON, April 28, 3 a. m.—The news of the resumption of fighting in Manchuria is supposed here to show that the Japanese have now decided not to await the issue of the impending naval contest, but to utilize the few weeks intervening between the drying up of the thawed winter roads and the arrival of the summer rains in June for the resumption of the land campaign. The completion of the railway to Mukden will greatly simplify Field Marshal Oyama's task of provisioning his vast army and will thus facilitate the renewal of hostilities.

No further news has been received of either Rojestvensky's or Nebogatoff's squadrons. The report is confirmed that the submarine cable has been cut at Hainan, but according to the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio the Japanese authorities have learned that the Russians are using Hainin as a base.

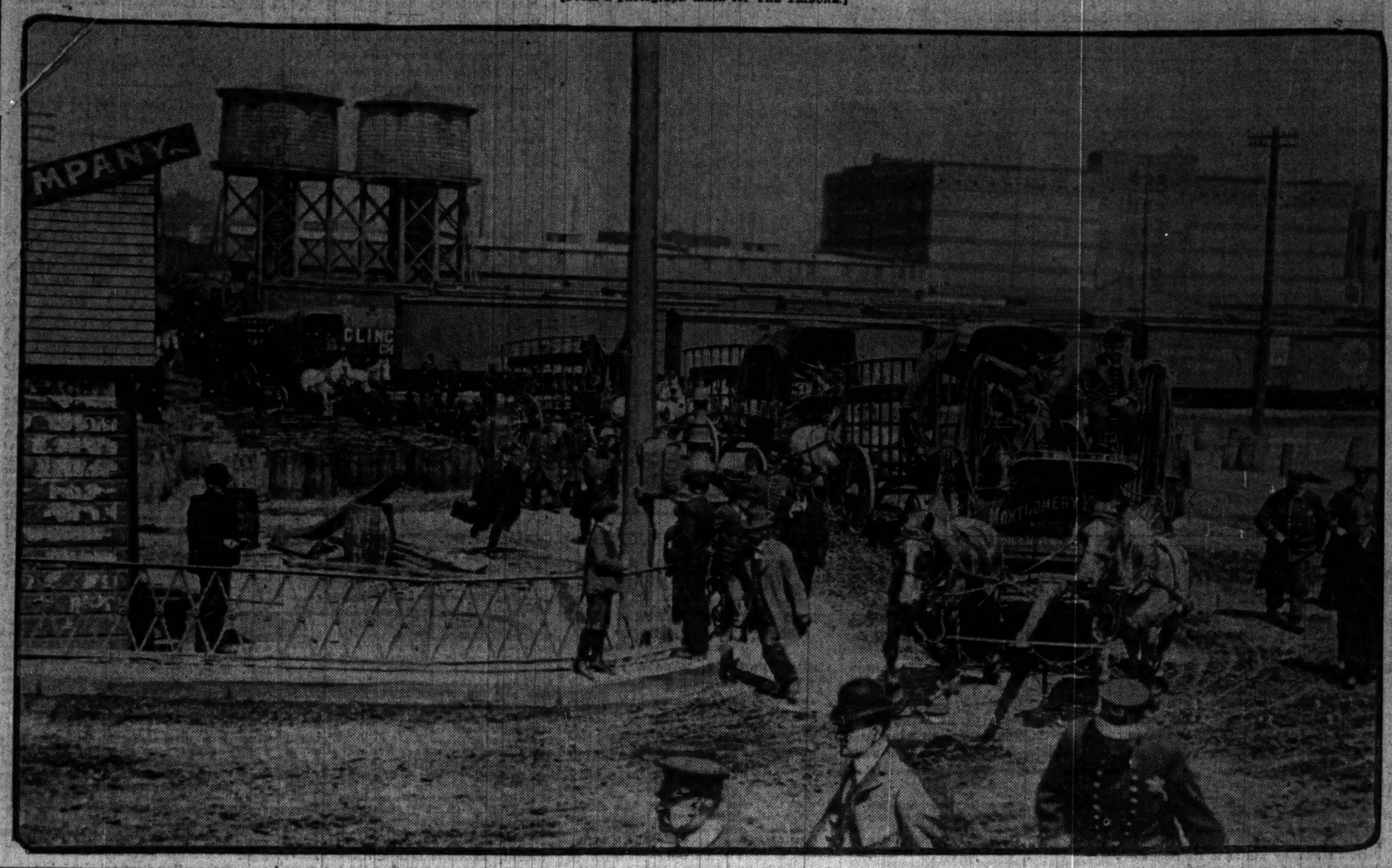
RUMOR OF A BATTLE.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—[Special.]—Washington has been rife with rumors today that a naval battle had been fought in the China sea, but there was no confirmation at the state or navy department or in diplomatic circles. It developed, however, that a Japanese squadron, under Rear Admiral Uriu is cruising in the China sea, and it may have the first brush with the Russian fleet. Uriu's squadron consists of two armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, and thirteen torpedo boat destroyers. It was first reported to the government here in the vicinity of Singapore the day preceding the passage of the straits of Malacca by Rojestvensky. It then disappeared, but again was sighted off Kamranh bay the day after Rojestvensky left that harbor.

Considering these two facts together, naval officers here are certain that the Japanese fleet have been constantly in touch with the Russians.

"Caravan" Under Police Guard Leaving Illinois Central Freight Yards.

[From a photograph taken for THE TRIBUNE.]



PANIC IN CZAR'S CAPITAL.

EASTER HOLIDAYS BEGIN—PEOPLE IN STATE OF FEAR.

Chief of Police Issues Stringent Orders Looking to Public Safety—Troops to Patrol All Streets and Protect Public Buildings—Governor General Trepoff Ready to Put Down Disorders with a Firm Hand—Declares There Will Be No Trouble.

BULLETIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—Official reports from the Caucasus describe numerous encounters between peasants and troops. Many of the former have been killed in Cossack charges.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The Easter holidays began tonight, with the city on the verge of a panic. It is feared that the slightest malevolent incident among the vast congregations which will attend the churches on Saturday night will lead to events of appalling consequences.

Gov. Gen. Trepoff is taking the most extraordinary precautions to put down the threatened outbreak. Beginning this evening frequent police patrols, mounted and foot, will be instituted in all the outlying districts and garrisons of Cossacks and infantry will be installed in isolated factories.

Stringent Police Orders.

The chief of police today issued an order instituting the most stringent regulations for the period between April 29 and May 8. The dvorniks, or house porters, have been ordered to remain on duty through the twenty-four hours and have been instructed to search the stairways and courts of residents periodically, keep the court gates closed, and scrutinize with special strictness all persons entering the buildings. Gatherings in the streets are prohibited.

The first of the great preliminary Easter services were held in the churches and cathedrals tonight, the people coming to kindle candles and procure a blessing on the lights, which they carry home burning, but it was noticeable that there was a diminution of the usual throngs on account of rumors of plots to blow up the churches.

Rumors of the intended use of dynamite apply also to banks and government buildings.

Trepoff Ready for Action.

Gov. Gen. Trepoff declared tonight that in spite of the orders of the chief of police there is no occasion for a panic. "The tales of massacres and disorders and the organization of mobs to beat the intellectuals and plunder and burn the city," he said, "are pure inventions spread by agitators and other evil minded persons for the express purpose of creating a panic. There will not be any rioting on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, or any other day during Easter, and nothing will happen on May day. I answer to his majesty for public order."

The dead walls of St. Petersburg tonight were covered with reassuring proclamations signed by Gov. Gen. Trepoff. After alluding to the widespread prediction of disorders the proclamation closes:

"Addressing myself to the good sense of the public I ask that faith be not attached to these rumors and that no fears be entertained, because no violation of public tranquility or order will be permitted, and any attempt in this direction will be quelled in a most energetic way."

Kozloff Returns to Power.

The post of governor general of Moscow, which was temporarily abolished Jan. 13, has been reestablished by imperial decree, and Gen. Kozloff, former chief of the Moscow police, has been appointed governor general of that city.

The liberals consider Kozloff's appointment another reactionary step. A prominent liberal said:

"We expected the proclamation of a general amnesty for political prisoners as an Easter gift. Instead, the emperor gives us Kozloff."

Kozloff's entire career has been spent in the police or gendarmerie, beginning as assistant chief of police at Riga in 1861 and later, during the exciting nihilistic days, alternating as chief of police of Moscow and St. Petersburg. He succeeded the father of Trepoff here. When Vera Sassulitch was acquitted by a public court of the charge of attempting the life of the elder Trepoff in revenge for his act in ordering her student lover to be flogged for declining to uncover when the chief of police passed in the street the jury practically justified her plea that she did not intend to kill him, but only to pillory Trepoff before the world for his harsh treatment of students.

Terror at Warsaw.

WARSAW, April 27.—All trains to the frontier are crowded, and there is an unprecedented demand for passports, which will be used in the event of serious disturbances at Easter or on May day. Shopkeepers and householders residing in the vicinity of the government alcohol shops have been anonymously notified to leave before May 1, as the shops will be blown up.

Chief Schuettler Directs the Breaking of a Blockade.

[From a photograph taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

BRYAN HONORS GRANT AT GALENA ANNIVERSARY.

Speaker Declares Soldier Was for Peace Before War and Favored Arbitration to Arms.

Galena, Ill., April 27.—[Special.]—Five thousand persons attended the Grant birth anniversary exercises here today. William J. Bryan was the principal speaker. The exercises were held in a park. The Rev. J. A. Matlack, pastor of the church Gen. Grant had attended, pronounced the invocation.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech, said that while Grant had the military training of West Point, he had more of the disposition of a volunteer than that of a professional soldier. He represented the citizen soldiery which fought when the country needed fighters, and worked when the country needed workers. He seemed to possess every quality that enabled him to inspire confidence in subordinates, while he impressed superiors by his brilliant, spasmodic attacks.

"We can best show appreciation of his service," Mr. Bryan said, "by undertaking, in the same spirit, whatever service falls on us. Victories of peace were no less renowned than victories of war, and it added to the greatness of Grant that he was a lover of peace and believed in the substitution of arbitration for armies. With the advance of civilization, reason ought to be substituted for force.

"War may be described as a surgical operation, which is resorted to when other means of cure fail. But, as a surgical operation often can be avoided by an early attention to the disease, so in public affairs, vigilance and care in the performance of duties would often, if not always, settle controversies which if allowed to run unattended too long might cause war."

TO EXONERATE PROF. HILPRECHT

Egyptologist Accused of Unscientific Conduct Will Be Freed from Blame by Investigating Committee Report.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 27.—[Special.]—The final hearing in the Hilprecht investigation was held today, and Tuesday next the report exonerating Prof. Hilprecht from charges of unscientific conduct, and sustaining his contentions that he is the discoverer of Temple library, at Nippur, will be made.

The report, however, will censure Hilprecht for being too romantic. The investigators declare that Hilprecht, in an endeavor to popularize his work, sacrificed veracity.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF KIDNAPING HER GRANDSON.

Policeman Waits at Hammond Postoffice Window for Ten Days and Then Takes Woman and Child.

The Hammond police yesterday captured Mrs. Georgiana Ferguson, who is said to have kidnaped her infant grandson last August in North Tonawanda, N. Y. At that time J. T. Ferguson and wife left their 2 year old baby with its grandmother, who is a "clairvoyant."

When the parents returned, the child and its grandmother had disappeared. Big rewards were offered in vain for information telling of the whereabouts of the pair, and for eight months police of many cities sought for them.

Two weeks ago Chief of Police Cox of Hammond received advices from North Tonawanda that a letter had been received in that place from Georgiana Ferguson postmarked Hammond. A description of the woman was sent with the letter, and Chief Cox posted Sergeant Austgen in the Hammond postoffice.

The policeman literally lived at the office for ten days, and then he began to fear that some one had given the woman a "tip" to keep away. His watch finally was rewarded, however, by the appearance of a stylishly dressed woman with a babe in her arms, who opened the lock box that had been rented to Georgiana Ferguson. She was arrested and it is said confessed to her identity at the police station, but refused to give her reasons for her actions.

Mrs. Ferguson was permitted to telephone to her husband in Chicago. Chief Cox wired the New York police and a policeman left North Tonawanda to take the woman and child back. She declares that she will not return and will fight extradition.

BANK CLERKS WARBLE AND JEST

Repeat Their Minstrel Performance Before a Large Audience in Central Y. M. C. A. Hall.

The bank clerks in burnt cork repeated their minstrel performance in the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening. New songs were sung and new jokes used. The audience was large. The proceeds of the entertainments are to be used in the building and equipping of permanent quarters for the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, under the auspices of which the shows were given.

Panama and the Canal Zone.

The passenger department of the Illinois Central Railroad has issued a handsome folder on Panama, showing how Colon and the canal zone is directly reached through the port of New Orleans. In descriptive text and illustrations it is not only the most complete but is the only publication that has been issued giving full and reliable information as to the features of the City of Panama, the canal zone, and Colon, concerning which inquiries are most frequently made by those contemplating a trip to the isthmus. To be had free on application to H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, 99 Adams street. Phone Central 2700.

MAYOR ASKS CITIZENS' AID IN CLEANING UP CHICAGO.

Suggests That a Day Be Set Aside for the Purpose—Police to Arrest Those Who Repeatedly Litter the Streets.

A "clean city" appeal to the people of Chicago was issued yesterday by Mayor Dunne. The mayor suggests that a day should be set aside early in May for a general outdoor cleaning. The school children also have been appealed to to aid in the movement.

The police department has been instructed to ask all storekeepers and citizens to take special care not to sweep débris into the public streets or on to the sidewalks. Where this is done and no heed is paid to the warning of the police the storekeepers will be prosecuted.

Women janitors are to be displaced in the city hall by men as rapidly as possible. Henry L. Bliss, chief janitor, has been aroused by the trouble over the employment of Louis Lewis, a colored janitor, as his private secretary.

The street department was informed that a bay window had been put in the building at 105 Dearborn street during Saturday night. Miss Alice Snyder, owner of the building, was notified that the bay window would have to be removed. She appealed for time, however, as the question of a permit is now pending before the compensation committee of the council, and the bay window will remain until the matter is settled.

BEATEN AND ROBBED IN HOLDUP.

Joseph Fesca Is Left Unconscious at Fremont and Willow Streets by Highwaymen.

Joseph Fesca, 50 Fremont street, was beaten into insensibility and robbed at Fremont and Willow streets last night. He was returning from a party. The footpads took $60 and a gold watch. Fesca was taken to the Alexian Brothers' hospital.

Miss Deinhart, 344 North Robey street, was robbed of $15 by purse snatchers at North Robey and Augusta streets. There were two of the thieves. One of them knocked her purse from her hand and the other picked it up and ran.

William Steinbach, locked up at the Summerdale police station, charged with robbery, spent the day drawing pictures representing scenes in the career of the car barn bandits. He said he was as bad as they. Steinbach confessed holding up and robbing Alfred Soderstrom, a grocer living at 2829 North Seeley avenue, Wednesday evening.

Three men supposed to be burglars were arrested early in the morning by Lieut. Hartnett and Detective Sergeant Alcock after a revolver fight. They were accused of trying to rob a house at 1626 West Adams street. They were identified by a porter in Eaton's saloon, 593 West Van Buren street, as the men who robbed him Tuesday morning and locked him in the icebox. The two men were learned to be Fred Fremdorf and William Canty. The third man was ordered released.

CONSTABLE IS IN HIDING.

LOUIS GROSSMAN FEARS ARREST FOR SHOOTING.

Flees and Escapes from Thomas Grant, Whom He Dangerously Wounds by Mistake While Trying to Arrest a Girl Charged with the Theft of a Wedding Ring—Tells Long Tale to Justice Roth and Then Disappears to Elude Police.

After fleeing and escaping from a man he had dangerously wounded the notorious Constable Louis Grossman is in hiding, and the police have been instructed to look for him. In addition to his fear of being compelled to answer in court to a penitentiary offense he also fears the vengeance of the man he shot and others to whom the attack was of interest.

The man shot is Thomas Grant, an inventor, with whom the constable went with a warrant issued by Justice Roth on Tuesday evening to arrest Grant's sister-in-law, Miss Laura Westlund, accused by the inventor of stealing a wedding ring valued at $6. At the house, in the rear of 660 Rockwell street, where the girl was, with her sister, Mrs. Grant, the two men were refused admittance. They were told she was not at home.

Constable Tells Story to Justice.

From the story told to Justice Roth by Grossman shortly after the shooting it appears that the constable stood in a dark and narrow passage way between two houses, expecting to arrest the girl as soon as she made her appearance. Grant went to the corner to watch for her should she come on the street cars.

Grossman became tired of waiting, he told the justice, and went to find Grant and change "watches" with him. Later he walked into the passage way and asked: "Well, how is it; anything turned up yet?"

"What difference does it make to you?" said some one in the darkness, landing a right hander which knocked the constable down.

Fearing it was a "bad" brother-in-law Grant had previously warned Grossman to look out for, the constable fired two shots, and got up and ran.

"Grossman told me the story and I advised him to surrender himself," said Justice Roth. "He said he did not wish to do so. The constable ran away, he told me, because he was afraid the man he had encountered in the passage was Grant's 'bad' brother-in-law, and he did not want to get killed.

"He could not see Grant in the darkness, he said, and thought perhaps the 'bad' man had disposed of the inventor and was lurking there to kill him."

"I saw a gleam of steel as my assailant raised his arm after he had struck the blow that felled me," said the constable to the justice. "I shot to save myself."

Grant Talks of the Shooting.

Grant, at the Presbyterian hospital, told his story yesterday. He said that when Grossman and he had changed places he had seen his brother-in-law in the front room of the cottage.

Believing the man would do him injury if he saw him, Grant prepared for trouble. When Grossman came back from the corner and spoke to him, he thought it was the brother-in-law and struck him. Grant said he saw the revolver in Grossman's hand as he came into the passage.

"When Grossman fired," said the inventor, "I was sure it was my brother-in-law, and I think I would have finished him if he hadn't shot me. I followed for nearly a block and a half up Rockwell street, but he ran so fast I could not catch him. His running convinced me that I was right, for I did not think a constable would run away from a man he had shot.

"I got back to the house, but I was so weak from the loss of blood and the pains in my head and abdomen that I fell. My only thought was to get even with him, and I would have done it."

Grant's injuries consist of a bullet wound in the abdomen and a slight fracture of the skull above the left ear. The physicians declared last night that the man is out of danger and expect he will recover within the next ten days.

Believes Her Life Was in Peril.

Mrs. Grant said she believed her husband's presence at the house was for the purpose of killing her.

COLLECTOR IS SHORT $68,000.

Further Examination of San Francisco Tax Books Reveals More Peculations.

San Francisco, Cal., April 27.—It is estimated by the experts at work upon the books that City Tax Collector Edward J. Smith's shortage will reach $68,000. They discovered today one item of $10,000, which had not been entered. It is the intention to make a full examination of the books of the county treasurer and probably of others who have the handling of public funds.

NAVY OUT AFTER 6,000 MORE MEN.

Roseate Promises as Much Overdrawn as Stories of "Mutiny" and Desertion.

"JACKY" PRONE TO KICK.

"Fighting Bob" Tells of One Crew That Objected to a Refrigerating Plant.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—[Special.]—Preparations are being made by the navy department to send recruiting parties through the west to enlist 6,000 men. They will describe the life in the navy in glowing terms, will tell the opportunities offered young men to see the world, and will generally give an impression that it is all beer and skittles in Uncle Sam's sea service.

This description will be as far wrong as are the reports showing that the enlisted men are badly fed, are treated brutally, and have no liberty, which found recrudescence in the dispatch from Galveston this morning in regard to the alleged mutiny on the cruiser named after the Texas sea port. The Galveston matter will be investigated by Rear Admiral Evans, commander in chief of the north Atlantic fleet, but it is expected by the navy department that the court of inquiry will find that the report was greatly exaggerated.

The question of the treatment which enlisted men shall receive has been given consideration by the general board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is president, and by Rear Admiral Converse, who is chief of the bureau of navigation, and a member of the board. Complaints have been frequently received showing dissatisfaction, and these invariably receive prompt attention.

How "Fighting Bob" Sees It.

Just before Rear Admiral Evans left Washington a few weeks ago to take command of the fleet he conferred with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling in regard to the policy to be pursued toward the bluejackets.

"An enlisted man would not be content," said Rear Admiral Evans, "unless he had something to growl about. He considers it is his prerogative to kick. In the last ship which I commanded an orderly came to me and reported that some men were at the mast. As required by naval regulations I immediately went on deck and asked the men to tell me their trouble.

"'Well, sir,' said their spokesman, 'they have put a refrigerating machine in this ship and it makes the water too cold for us to drink.'

"I kept my face as straight as I could," continued the admiral, "and replied:

"'I think your teeth must be too soft. Go to the dentist and have them pulled out.' Later in the afternoon I heard some gossip on deck which convinced me that I need expect no more complaints because of the operation of the refrigerating machine."

Fewer Desertions Abroad.

It has been considered a curious thing that there have been fewer desertions in ships serving abroad than those on duty in home waters. For instance, not a single man has been reported missing from the Asiatic station. Yet there is performed in that quarter of the globe some of the hardest work in the navy. Ships are cruising constantly in the warm waters of the Philippines, or poking their noses into Chinese and Corean ports. Since the war began they have not been permitted to go into Japanese ports.

If the slightest leniency is shown, it is said, there are men who will take advantage of the good nature of a commanding officer, dissatisfaction will develop, and the vessel will soon get the name of being the unhappiest in the service.

This question of liberty is the most serious one with which the department has had to deal. Rear Admiral Converse believes he has found a solution in a scheme which he has induced Secretary Morton to approve, and concerning the execution of which he is in consultation today with Rear Admiral Capps, chief naval constructor.

"Home Port" for Each Ship.

This scheme establishes "home ports" for all vessels, that is to say, each ship will be assigned to a navy yard and go there always for repairs and to be cleaned.

Admiral Converse expects ordinary repairs will require thirty working days each year, and docking and cleaning from five to eight days. By going to the same yard the crews have an opportunity to see their families at least twice a year.

Moreover, when a ship needs extensive overhauling it will be placed out of commission at the yard to which it has been assigned. The Illinois will have Boston as its home port; the Alabama will go to New York; the Massachusetts to League island, the Iowa to Norfolk, and similar distributions will be made of the remaining ships. It is believed by this plan the men will be saved expense traveling from ports at which their ships puts in to their homes and back again, and will have more time to spend with their wives or parents.

Sailors Are Well Fed.

Rear Admiral Converse has just returned to Washington from Hampton Roads, where he inspected the armored cruiser Maryland.

"It is nonsense," he said, "for any one to say that the food served to enlisted men is bad. You cannot go into the Palmer house of Chicago and get better food than is served to our enlisted men. The galleys are spotless, there is a dough mixing machine, a dish washing machine, and other modern conveniences designed to enable the proper and clean preparation of everything served to the men. Moreover, the food is always inspected by an officer before it is eaten, and in all my experience I have never known an officer to permit a meal to be served of which he would not eat himself. This is particularly the case with the flour, which is never musty, and the hard tack, which is never antiquated. The American enlisted man is well fed, well clothed, and well looked out for generally."

Men of the west who will enter the navy when the recruiting parties come among them should not enlist with the idea they will have a "soft snap." There will be hard work, plenty of it. There will be long stays in disagreeable ports, where there is no recreation and where sanitary conditions are such that it would be dangerous to the health of all, either officers or men, to go ashore. But there will be opportunities to learn a profession, to see the world, to make a useful career with reasonable compensation, and in an emergency to fight for their country.

2,500 MILES AWAY; WED BY WIRE

Mary Slaughter, at Bowling Green, Ky., Married to J. C. Murrell at Fort Mackenzie.

Bowling Green, Ky., April 27.—[Special.]—Although separated from each other by 2,500 miles, Mary G. Slaughter of this city and James C. Murrell of Fort Mackenzie were married tonight by telegraph. A minister was at each end of the line. The bride, attired in her wedding gown, was surrounded by friends. The groom is quartermaster sergeant of the Tenth cavalry and will leave soon for the Philippines. He wanted to be married at the fort, but the bride wanted her friends to attend the ceremony.

WAYNE MACVEAGH HITS RICH.

Says Some Millionaires Cannot Square Accounts by Giving Money to Charities.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 27.—[Special.]—Wayne MacVeagh, at the annual dinner of the Church club tonight, censured men who had accumulated millions regardless of methods. He said it was not true that multimillionaires who cared not how they piled up wealth could square their accounts by afterward giving their money away to charities or institutions of learning.

BRIBERY NEEDED, SAYS AN EDITOR.

Under Private Ownership of Railways Is Expected by Public and Official.

RAISULI A TRUE PATRIOT.

Ion Perdicaris Declares Bandit Is Working for Independence of His People.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, April 27.

In the National Municipal league convention today H. Gaylord Wilshire, an editor, said railway presidents and directors ought not be blamed too harshly for bribing lawmakers. His remarks followed a speech of John B. Roberts of Philadelphia, who expressed a desire to see a railway president, a director or two, and some corporation lawyers behind the bars.

Bribery Is Necessary, Says Socialist Editor.

"I don't think we ought blame the railway men too harshly," said Wilshire, "for the way in which they get their franchises and privileges. Why, sometimes it is necessary.

"Why close our eyes to the fact that bribery and corruption are necessary and will continue under the present conditions of private ownership. I have been connected with the railway business myself—I don't mean I've gone in for bribery—and I know how things are. We realize that politicians have to be greased. They expect it, we expect it.

"If there is anybody here who has been in the street railway business he knows what I say is true. The ordinary procedure is to fix legislators who have the power to grant franchises and privileges. The people know what's going on. They blame us more if we don't get the privileges and give better service than if we refuse to grease the politicians.

"We're respectable business men and we ought not to be put into jail. The public doesn't want to see us put there. Those who are offended at the corrupt practices of railway officials will find their remedy, not in putting millionaires behind the bars, but in removing the conditions which permit the corruption. Those who feel this high moral sense should stand out for municipal ownership."

Benjamin F. Kahn, senior member of the hat manufacturing firm of Kahn & Pollak, which has offices in this city, San Francisco, and Boston, was killed today by being struck by a piece of an iron electric light pole, which was knocked over by an auto truck. The driver of the truck was arrested and charged with criminal carelessness.

Ion Perdicaris, who was captured by the bandit Raisuli in Morocco and held for ransom, about a year ago, was a speaker at the New York Liberary club dinner tonight. Mr. Perdicaris was introduced as "the man who caused two great nations to move their fleets." He thanked the American people for their ready sympathy in his captivity.

Ion Perdicaris Has Praise for Raisuli.

"I consider my captor," he said, "a patriot who is leading his people in the fight for independence. His people had always managed their own affairs—badly it is true—but they did manage them. He had suffered four years' imprisonment chained to a wall and unable to move, yet he would not alter his views. Raisuli's statement of his troubles were true, as I know.

"I realize the immense difference between civilized and uncivilized peoples. People criticise the big stick. I say from experience that the more vigorous the first steps taken the less the difficulty will be. Nothing has strengthened American influence abroad so much as the vigorous policy of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay."

The Japanese government, at the suggestion of the emperor, has given to Dr. Jokichi Takamine of this city three Japanese buildings, brought to this country especially for the world's fair at St. Louis last year.

The Federation of French Alliances in the United States and Canada, numbering 150 different groups, held its annual meeting in this city today. The meeting was presided over by the French ambassador at Washington, M. Jusserand. The secretary's report said that 600 lectures had been given by M. Rene Millet, M. Funck-Brentano, and other distinguished lecturers; a number of French plays had been given, notably by the French clubs of Harvard, Yale, and the Universities of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Michigan; and the free classes of French given last year under the auspices of the association had been attended by 250,000 students.

Work of the French Alliances.

Teamsters employed in the warehouse district, between Cedar street and the Battery and along the east and west side water fronts, threaten to strike May 1 in the hope of enforcing several demands recently made.

The steamer Hamburg, which arrived today, came direct from Genoa after landing Emperor William and his party at Naples. Officers of the steamer say the emperor apparently enjoyed every moment of his trip. When the ship reached Tangier several telegrams for the emperor were delivered, which referred to the comments in the French capital on his trip. As he read them Emperor William remarked:

"The whole world is in trouble when I travel."

World in Trouble When He Travels.

The senate at Albany today passed a bill extending the term of the mayor, controller, and borough presidents of New York from two to four years.

That the population of New York City will have reached 6,700,000 twenty years hence and that the city will be driven to draw a water supply from Lake Erie or the Adirondacks region is the opinion of the joint committee on city affairs and forests of the New York board of trade and transportation which has been investigating and made its report to the full board. The committee found that in 1925 the water power of the Catskill region will be entirely exhausted if the population of this city continues to increase at the present ratio.

Water Supply Is Nearly Exhausted.

Cheering under the stars and stripes, entwined with the old confederate flag, 320 women of the north and south sang "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" with equal enthusiasm at the annual luncheon of the New York City chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Delmonico's today.

Robert Fulton Cutting, president of the Citizens' union, was served with papers today in a suit for $250,000 damages for defamation of character brought by Corporation Counsel John J. Delaney. The suit is based upon the campaign address issued by the Citizens' union convention on April 13, which was prepared by the city committee, of which Mr. Cutting is chairman, and raises a unique point of law in that the utterances of a political party are made the basis for a suit for damages.

Political Speech Leads to Suit for $250,000.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Minnesota society tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Disinfect Freely with Platt's Chlorides in housecleaning and prevent sickness.

Taking Away "Union Prisoners" from Near Ward Building.

[From a photograph taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

EX-BANKER IS TO TESTIFY

PERRY TO TAKE STAND IN OWN BEHALF IN ARSON TRIAL.

Nearly All the Preliminary Testimony for the Defense Has Been Given—Defendant's Story Will Be in Rebuttal of That of Bock, Watchman at the Hegewisch Car Plant Which Was Burned—Many Character Witnesses to Be Called.

Nearly all of the preliminary testimony for the defense in the I. N. Perry arson trial has been given, and the former banker soon will take the stand in his own behalf.

Perry's testimony will be in the nature of rebuttal of that of Frank J. Bock, whom the defense already has denounced in open court as a confessed perjurer. Bock was not the only object of the attack, for Attorney Rosenthal extended its application to all of the witnesses for the state yesterday when he entered a motion for the discharge of the jury on the ground that there was no prima facie evidence of guilt.

Before resting its case the defense will introduce many character witnesses. Rosenthal declared a hundred business men had volunteered to testify in behalf of the defendant, and that at least fifty would be placed on the stand.

Orders Trial to Proceed.

After a long consultation in chambers with the attorneys for both sides, Judge McEwen decided to allow the state's attorney to proceed with the trial. A further motion by the defense, asking that points of evidence brought out by the state be excluded, also was denied, except that the court ruled out part of the testimony of W. J. Strong, conductor on a passenger train, who said he collected one dollar and one cent fare on the day of the fire. Early in the trial the state had promised to prove by an eye witness that Perry was on Strong's train, which passed through Hegewisch at 5:20 p. m., but such testimony has not been forthcoming, and it was on this account that the exclusion was ordered.

In order to prove Perry was on the train in question the state now is compelled to depend upon a concession made by the attorneys for the defense, in order to save H. H. Kohlsaat, who is a personal friend of the defendant, from being called to testify. The defense conceded that if Kohlsaat were put on he would testify that Perry left a south bound train at Hammond and boarded another bound north. This is in the record. The state, through the testimony of several railroad men, practically has obtained the placing of a time table in the record. This will be used in argument, together with the concession, to prove that Perry was on the Monon train.

One Count Is Abandoned.

At the suggestion of the court State's Attorney Healy dropped the second count of the indictment under which Perry is being tried, which charged that the ex-banker "caused the fire to be started." The state now is compelled to prove that Perry, by his own hand, applied the fire which burned the plant of the Chicago Car and Locomotive works at Hegewisch.

Before the state rested its case Martin Farrell, Perry's liveryman, who on Wednesday testified in the absence of the jury, was called, the court having ruled in favor of the prosecution. Farrell repeated his story in regard to having conversed with Perry over the telephone a month after the fire, when Perry is said to have refused to call personally for his horse, because reporters and detectives were in the livery stable at the time. Farrell also was allowed to tell about the carbon blocks used for heating carriages.

Watchman Bock Is Recalled.

Bock, the watchman, was called by the defense, and this gave the opportunity for the state to cross examine him for the purpose of clearing up the apparently conflicting statements he had made. The witness declared he had not given the real reason for his being absent from the plant at the time of the fire, because he wished to conceal the fact that he had neglected his duty.

Ellick Anderson, a foreman, described the high board fence which surrounded the plant, and in response to the questions of Attorney Forrest admitted that there were holes in the boards large enough for a man to crawl through them. Louis Seeberg, a fisherman, and others corroborated Anderson's testimony. This testimony was secured by the defense in support of its contention that the fire was set by incendiaries.

TO PUSH IMPROVEMENT WORK.

Hyde Park Association Re-elects Its Officers and Prepares for Summer Campaign.

At the annual meeting of the Hyde Park Improvement association last night all the officers of the association were reelected for another year with the exception that C. R. Mann was named to fill a vacancy in the board of directors caused by the death of C. P. Van Inwegen.

It was decided to push the work of local improvement and to give especial attention to the sidewalks and street paving. A sprinkling wagon will be bought and the alleys as well as the streets will be sprinkled during the summer.

The officers of the association are: D. M. Lord, president; Mrs. N. G. O'Connor, vice president; J. Stuart Coonley, recording secretary; P. F. Munger, corresponding secretary; D. A. Peirce, treasurer.

FOUR FIRST CLASS TOURS

Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland.

Personally conducted. Choice of tours to include Denver, Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Pike's Peak, Royal Gorge, Salt Lake, the Yellowstone, San Francisco, and Los Angeles en route. Railroad fare, sleeping cars, hotel service, side trips, and all expenses included in the rate. Parties leave Chicago via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, July 6, 12, 27, and Aug. 10. Full information on application to S. A. Hutchison, Manager, 212 and 198 Clark street. (Tel. Cent. 721.)

SENDS HER GEMS TO WASH

CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL PUPIL JARS TEACHER'S FAITH.

Mrs. W. F. Mooney, Woodlawn Church Woman, Finds Herself Compelled to Appeal to Sam Moy Before Chow Fook Consents to Give Up Diamonds Valued at $1,500 Sent Him by Mistake—Doubts Whether Fear or Conscience Prompted Restitution.

Sending her diamonds, valued at $1,500, to be laundered was the cause of an experience yesterday which shook the faith in humanity, and Chinamanity in particular, of Mrs. W. F. Mooney, a Woodlawn church and club woman. She found herself compelled to appeal to Sam Moy, a power in Chinatown, before Chow Fook, a member of her own bible class, would return the gems which came into his possession through a mistake.

Now Mrs. Mooney is in painful doubt whether Fook's conscience or threats of "death by the thousand cuts," used by Moy in persuasion, had the most influence on the obdurate laundryman.

Remembers Sending Gems to Laundry.

Mrs. Mooney, who resides at 6055 Jefferson avenue, missed her gems Tuesday morning and reported the loss to the police on the supposition that they had been stolen. After several pawnshops had been searched the owner of the jewels remembered she had placed them in a chamois bag the night before their disappearance and that the bag, attached to a pillow cover, had been sent to the laundry owned by Frank Chow and Fook at 6020 Washington avenue.

Then the proprietors, with two assistants, Hung Lung and Chow Hing, were arrested and taken to the Woodlawn station.

Mrs. Mooney led straightway to the station, and peeped through cell bars at the captives.

"The way of the transgressor is hard," she said severely to Fook, who was inside smoking a cigaret.

"You'll appear to prosecute them, won't you?" asked Capt. McWeeney.

"Prosecute them; certainly not. Why, they are my own boys."

"Your own boys," exclaimed the astonished captain.

"Why, certainly," said Mrs. Mooney. "Frank here," laying her hand on Chow's shoulder, "and Fook and Hung and several others come to my house twice a week to study the bible, and I also teach them the English language. I just know they would not steal my diamonds. You should hear them sing 'I Am a Little Gleaner.'"

Sam Moy Solves the Problem.

Capt. McWeeney was puzzled. "I guess we will have to get Sam Moy to settle this," he said.

Moy went to the police station in the afternoon, and after conversation in Chinese with his countrymen, in which there was much gesticulation and shaking of heads, announced that he had given Fook one hour to give up the diamonds.

Five minutes before the hour had expired Fook asked Capt. McWeeney and Mrs. Mooney to go with him to the laundry, and there he took the diamonds from under a board in the floor and returned them to their owner. They were hidden with a fan tan outfit and an opium layout. In the lot were a brooch, earrings, two rings, and a stud.

NEARLY 6,000 PERSONS SEE MILITIA MEN GIVEN MEDALS.

Decorations for Long Service and Marksmanship Are Awarded in the Second Regiment.

Nearly 6,000 persons saw the awarding of "long service" and marksmanship decorations to members of the Second regiment at the Coliseum last evening.

Eight members of the company received medals in the "fifteen year service" class, ten in the "eight year class," and fifty-two in the "five year class." One hundred and fifty medals were awarded for marksmanship in the "first class." Company L won the cup given for making the highest number of sharpshooters in 1904.

After the close of the program the members of the company were given an ambulance from the Second Regiment Women's auxiliary. The presentation speech was made by Judge Kavanagh.

The exercises opened with a drill and a march in which the regiment participated. Col. James E. Stuart was in command.

WILL OPEN MORE BOYS' HOMES.

Committees to Consider the Matter Appointed by Directors of Junior Business League.

The board of directors of the Junior Business league met in the Union League club last night, and after reelecting the old officers, considered suggestions for extending the work of preparing homes for delinquent boys similar to the one now at 425 Washington boulevard.

It is the intention of the directors of the league to take from the John Worthy school homeless boys who are not "criminal by instinct" but have become criminals only through environment or force of circumstances. It has been proved that these boys, when brought up under the proper influences, make good citizens.

The board appointed Thomas D. Knight, James Kirby, Col. George Fabyan, L. A. Goddard, Augustus D. Curtiss, and J. J. McManaman as a committee to confer with representatives of other organizations desirous of furthering the work and delegated them with full power to make plans, select a site, and complete arrangements for the new homes.

Gives Memorial Vase to Children.

As a memorial to her son, Mrs. James S. Watson, 2575 Monroe street, yesterday gave the children of the Northwestern university settlement a vase which is to ornament the yard of the settlement. Nearly 100 little ones accepted the gift by depositing in it original compositions on the death of the boy in whose memory it was given.

TORTURED MAN IN COURT.

JUDGE KAVANAGH SEES VICTIM OF PRISON "SYSTEM."

William Cuthbert, Made a Physical Wreck by Treatment Accorded by the Penitentiary Authorities Because He Exposed Irregularities in the Books at Joliet, Declares Habeas Corpus Decision Means Life or Death to Him.

Judge Kavanagh tomorrow will decide whether William Cuthbert is to be returned to the Joliet penitentiary. In the hearing of the prisoner's petition for release on habeas corpus charges will be made that he was cruelly used because he had given information concerning grave irregularities in the penitentiary's books.

Cuthbert was brought before Judge Kavanagh yesterday. He could walk with difficulty. His hands were twisted with rheumatism and the effect of the work he was forced to do in the stone breaking department. Chiefly on account of his condition the case was continued.

"Judge Kavanagh's decision means life or death to me," Cuthbert said afterward at the hospital ward in the county jail. "I'll never return to that prison alive!

"Last night I could not sleep for the pains in my legs—the result of confinement in a damp cell for sixty days. Two physicians have told me I am threatened with paralysis."

Hands Show Evidence of Torture.

The prisoner showed his hands. The palms were covered with black spots, which he said were where particles of stone had sunk into the flesh. Then he illustrated how he had been obliged to break heavy granite rocks with a small hammer. He is a small man, with delicate hands and a generally frail physique, but he had been placed on the hardest work at the penitentiary, because he had talked concerning the practices of the officials.

"Evidence will be introduced on Saturday to substantiate all the facts concerning Cuthbert's ill treatment at the penitentiary," said his attorney, William G. Anderson, yesterday. "We will show by physicians that he is a physical wreck, and that it means death to return him to the prison. We will show how the officials put him to work in the stone breaking gang, how they kept him in solitary confinement and in his cell for sixty days, although he had been guilty of no infraction of the rules."

Admissions Are Made at Prison.

It was admitted yesterday at the penitentiary that Cuthbert had been put to work on the stone pile instead of being returned to the books, on which he had been employed before he exposed the peculiar method of bookkeeping at the penitentiary. There was no denial of the charge that he had been kept in his cell for sixty days, but it was said that the solitary confinement had not lasted longer than a day.

LOSS OF $12,000,000 YEARLY CAUSED BY SMOKE NUISANCE.

So Thomas E. Donnelley Alleges at Meeting to Begin Crusade Against the Evil.

"The smoke nuisance annually causes a loss to the citizens of Chicago of between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000. All the civic and improvement associations in the city should work in concert to bring about the abatement of this nuisance and thus prevent this enormous loss."

This declaration was made yesterday by Thomas E. Donnelley of the firm of R. R. Donnelley & Co., at a meeting held at the Municipal museum, Public library building, under the auspices of the civic improvement committee of the Chicago Woman's club.

The general subject discussed at the meeting was "Smoke Abatement." Mr. Donnelley said he believed the abatement of the smoke nuisance would not only bring greater commercial prosperity to Chicago but also would save $4,000,000 a year to housekeepers, which is now paid out to servants, whose employment is made necessary by the inability of one servant to keep a house clean in the smoky city.

Mrs. John C. Hessler, chairman of the meeting, said the suggestions made by Mr. Donnelley would be carried out.

Next Thursday at the museum a symposium on "Smoke Abatement" will be given. The speakers at this meeting, which will be preliminary to the conference, will be Ralph Clarkson, who will speak from the artist's point of view; Charles A. Stevens, who will speak on behalf of the merchants; S. H. Clark, who will present the citizens' point of view, and John C. Schubert, who will give the city's view.

WISHES OF MAYOR IGNORED.

School Trustees Plan Campaign Against the Real Estate Board's Revenue Bill.

A conflict between the city hall and the board of education is predicted in board circles as a result of the board's determination to defeat the real estate board's revenue bill in spite of the fact that Mayor Dunne is supporting it.

Trustee John G. Fetzer voted against the resolution introduced by Trustee Stolz, which reaffirmed the school board's opposition to the bill. As Mayor Dunne had expressly asked the board, through President Mark, to withdraw its opposition to the measure, Mr. Fetzer said:

"It is our duty to tell the mayor what we think about the bill, and then either support his position or resign, as he must be recognized as the head of the city government, of which the school system is a part."

The resolution expressing the opposition of the board to the bill was adopted by a vote of 13 to 1, Trustee Fetzer dissenting. A committee of the school trustees met yesterday and mapped out a campaign against the bill Attorney James H. Maher was dispatched to Springfield last night as a result.

WILL MAKE BEEF REPORT.

O. E. PAGIN TO INFORM ROOSEVELT OF THE INQUIRY.

Assistant Attorney General Leaves for Washington After His Superior Hears from President's Secretary—Mrs. Mary E. Marcey and Carl Levi Will Testify Today, When Grand Jury Will Adjourn to Next Week—Five Witnesses Are Heard.

When President Roosevelt arrives in Washington after his hunting trip he will find a full report of the federal beef inquiry to date awaiting him. Assistant Attorney General Oliver E. Pagin, who has been in Chicago for several weeks as the personal representative of Attorney General Moody, left yesterday for the capital to lay before his superior the results of the investigation.

Mr. Pagin received a summons several days ago to go to Washington as soon as possible to make a detailed report. This summons is said to have been the result of inquiries made of Attorney General Moody by President Roosevelt's private secretary, William Loeb Jr., concerning the situation in Chicago. It was arranged that as soon as the grand jury had finished with certain witnesses Attorney Pagin should leave.

Little Testimony to Be Heard.

With the exception of hearing further testimony from Mrs. Mary E. Marcey and from Carl Levi, of the firm of Berthold, Levi & Co., 232 Washington street, the grand jury's beef inquiry is ended until next Tuesday. At that time an indictment may be returned. The jury has power to waive that right to District Attorney Morrison during the time of its adjournment.

Mrs. Marcey, recently a stenographer in the Kansas City offices of Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., was the principal witness of the day against the packers before the federal grand jury. Her testimony is considered important for the information she can supply which will direct the government in the inquiry which is to be made of railroad rates.

Packers' Code Is Explained.

She supplied the government with a code of Swift & Co. On the witness stand she first was asked to identify the copies of letters which she had turned over to the district attorney. She then explained some of the things she had alluded to in her letters published in the International Socialist Review last fall. These relate principally to the control of prices and the meetings every morning of the packers' representatives to decide the market price.

One word in the code, she explained, might mean "sell all you have left over at a cent under market price today."

I. H. Rich, general manager, and four other employés of the Kansas City branch of Swift & Co., testified in the morning.

The return of Carl Levi from Canada, where he had gone, it is presumed, with Gustav Freund and other men wanted in the casing "trust" inquiry, was a surprise to the government. Agents in Detroit, it is said, gave him the tip that it would be the best thing for him to do, and when Freund returned and testified, thus gaining immunity from prosecution, Levi's decision was made.

It is not believed that Levi can throw much new light on the casing business, although his firm was one of the original founders of the syndicate.

Casing Books Are a Puzzle.

What the government wants to know now in regard to that end of the investigation is the key to the code by which the books of the company were kept. This is held by Henry G. Godfrey, the missing secretary-treasurer of the company. This system of bookkeeping shown in the records found in the six trunks is one of the most unique ever unearthed. The entries all are symbols of some trade, firm, or price. To unravel this without the key is considered a hopeless task.

Irving F. Baxter, United States district attorney for Kansas City, was in the federal building during the day, presumably getting advice as to the conduct of the investigation which, it is reported, soon will be started by the government in Kansas City.

TRAIN IS 15 MINUTES LATE: TRIES TO SHOOT HIS WIFE.

Dr. Charles C. Lang "Suffers from Dyspepsia," and Accordingly Is Angry at Delay at Railroad Station.

Complaining of an attack of dyspepsia, Dr. Charles C. Lang left his house, 3119 Groveland avenue, last night to meet his wife. The train on which she arrived was fifteen minutes late, and for this reason, it is said, he attempted to shoot her.

The train was due at 9 p. m. Lang reached the Polk street station a few minutes before that time. He walked through the waiting room questioning persons as to the time of the arrival of the next train. He was informed he would not have to wait long and seated himself.

In a few minutes the train arrived and Mrs. Lang went into the station. Lang, it is said, rushed to where his wife was walking in a crowd of persons and reproached her for being late and forcing him to wait. Angry words were exchanged and Lang drew a revolver and raised it as if to shoot.

Mrs. Lang screamed and other persons in the depot went to her assistance.

After her husband had been placed in a cell in the Harrison street station Mrs. Lang asked permission to talk with him. She was taken to him and there attempted to become reconciled to him, but Lang, according to the police, struck at and refused to talk to her. Later he said, according to the police, that he had been "suffering from indigestion and was irritable."

FINE ARTS DIRECTOR TALKS.

Columbia University Professor Addresses Western Drawing and Manual Training Teachers.

"A time will come in America when artisans must be artists and artists artisans," Arthur W. Dow, director of fine arts at Columbia university, told members of the Western Drawing and Manual Training association yesterday in the course of an appeal for the bringing of rational art ideals back to the people.

Fred D. Crawshaw of Peoria spoke of the changed tone of a school which adopts manual training as an incentive to interested effort. The change he characterized as one from forced to spontaneous activity.

In the evening a lecture was delivered on "Pictorial and Decorative Art" by Mrs. Lucy Fitch Perkins of Evanston, after which a reception for the association and the board of education closed the evening.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Phi Kappa Psi Convention.—After a two days' session the twenty-fifth district convention of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity terminated last night with a banquet at the Great Northern hotel. On the list of speakers appeared the names of Congressman Charles G. Cunningham of Ohio and James Whitcomb Riley. Columbus, O., was chosen as the next meeting place.

Will Exhume a Body.—The body of Ida Vierow, who was found dead west of Dunning Jan. 6, is to be exhumed tomorrow morning and will be shown to Mrs. Annie Becker, 505 West Monroe street. Mrs. Becker has confessed that she was with Mrs. Armella Maichrowicz, 1509 Lake street, when Miss Vierow died.

Man Shot by Policeman Is Dead.—Jack Thompson of Lemont, Ill., who was shot Wednesday by Policeman Peter Kane of Lemont, died yesterday at St. Joseph's hospital in Joliet. The policeman, who says he shot Thompson in self-defense, is under $500 to appear at the inquest today.

Mrs. O. E. Babcock Ill.—Mrs. Orville E. Babcock, daughter of John R. Welsh, was operated on yesterday at St. Luke's hospital for appendicitis. She was reported last evening as improving. Dr. L. L. McArthur performed the operation.

Minstrel Show at Ashland Club.

The fifteenth annual minstrel show of the Ashland club will be held this evening in the club theater. Albert H. Tyrrell will be interlocutor, with W. L. Wade, Frank Mason, and Louis Buss bones, and Nace Murray, Clyde Reasner, and Harry Scott tambos. The show is presented with W. J. Diener as director and Frank G. Scott as manager.

TRACTION CASE DECISION MAY 8.

Judge Grosscup Announces When He Will Pass on Chicago Passenger Suit.

SEEK FRANCHISE IN VAIN.

Men Who Wish to Build Line to Increase Value of Realty Strike Snag.

Judge Grosscup will decide the Chicago Passenger case May 8. This was agreed to on Wednesday when Special Counsel Clarence S. Darrow went to Milwaukee to see the judge and urge a speedy announcement. The city administration wants this case decided as quickly as possible, because it affects the lines of the Adams street company, with which Mayor Dunne intends to make his first experiment in municipal ownership.

Some of the complications attending the municipal ownership idea were developed yesterday in the meeting of the council committee on municipal ownership. C. C. Heisen and C. J. Ton, president and secretary respectively of the South Side Suburban company, came before the committee asking for a franchise for a street railway company from State and Seventy-first streets through Riverdale into Hammond, Ind. The two men are large property owners in the district this road would traverse, and acknowledged they wished to build the line in order to develop their property. It was also suggested that the line would make an entrance for some interurban companies into the city whereby they could connect with the Chicago City railway.

The committee, in considering the application, struck a snag at once. The pledge under which the present mayor was elected was that no franchises of any kind should be granted. There was no getting around that. Then the proposition was made that the city build the line, but this was rejected on the ground that such a line would prove unprofitable. "The city does not want to buy any white elephants," was the way Ald. Carey put it.

Chairman Werno explained that the promoters of the franchise were willing to stand the immediate loss which might come from the operation of the line when built in consideration of the increased value which would be given to their real estate holdings, and this moved Ald. Hunter to ask the question:

"Can the city go into the street railway business in order to develop real estate holdings?"

Corporation Counsel Explains.

Corporation Counsel Tolman explained that the application for a franchise for the company had been turned down because of the policy of the administration adverse to granting any franchises, but at the same time the suggestion had been made that if the promoters cared to advance the money to build the line, with the title in the city, and accepting Mueller law certificates as payment, the line could be leased to them under a twenty years' agreement at a rent sufficient to take care of the certificates. To this no answer had been made, and so the whole matter was put over until the next meeting.

On motion of Ald. Foreman the committee voted to take up at its next meeting the question of constructing subways for street cars in the downtown district and keeping at it until a report was ready for submission to the city council. The tunnel lowering question had been called up, and Ald. Foreman explained that the federal government had extended the time for completing this work a year, but in the meantime the subway project was closely allied with it, and he urged that it be taken up for settlement at once.

Rogers Park People Protest.

The usual delegation from Rogers Park appeared before the committee to protest against the proposed permit to allow the Milwaukee and St. Paul road to electrify its track between Wilson avenue and Evanston so as to make a connection with the Northwestern "L" at Wilson avenue. The delegates demanded that the St. Paul tracks be elevated before the permit to electrify the road was granted, saying they were willing to wait the necessary time for better transportation.

EASTER JOY SPOILED BY KICK.

Mrs. Thomas J. Vesey Seeks Separate Maintenance, Alleging Cruelty of Husband.

When Mrs. Mary A. Vesey was about to go to church on Easter day, she has declared in her bill for separate maintenance, her husband, Thomas J. Vesey, roughly pulled her back into the room she was leaving and kicked her twice. She sought refuge with friends, and says she has not dared to return to her home. The Veseys were married in 1901 and have a daughter, 20 months old, whose custody the complainant demands.

Mrs. Carrie W. Hughes has begun separate maintenance proceedings against Charles S. Hughes, a dealer in Chinese curios at 171 Michigan avenue. Besides a decree for her future support, Mrs. Hughes asks an accounting with her husband for money belonging to her alleged to have been invested in his business. She says the business interests of Hughes are worth $9,000, and asks that he be enjoined from disposing of them pending the issue of her suit.

Mrs. Emma Boylston, 1174 Perry street, is suing for divorce from William Boylston, whom she accuses of habitual drunkenness and of extreme and repeated cruelty. Judge Kavanagh issued an injunction restraining Boylston from entering his home or speaking or writing to his wife until the divorce suit has been decided. The Boylstons were married in 1883.

CITY HAS 93 SMALLPOX CASES.

Many Patients Are Recovering and Some Will Soon Leave Isolation Hospital.

There were ninety-three smallpox patients in the isolation hospital yesterday, the largest number that has been there since its establishment. It is also the largest number of smallpox victims which the city has had on its hands in one day since the epidemic of 1898, but no alarm is felt by the health authorities, as many of the patients are recovering and several are nearly ready to be discharged. Fourteen of the patients are babies.

Honesty in clothes is just like any other honesty; you ought to respect it as you do any other honesty.

There are no degrees of honesty, in clothes or in anything else; if a man is really honest he isn't dishonest in anything, not even a little. There is no middle ground; he's either one thing or the other.

The standard of honesty in clothes is all-wool; not a standard arbitrarily set without reason, but based upon many years of experience of wearers of clothes. All-wool is best because it has been proved best. "Mercerized cotton" is dishonesty in clothes; not necessarily in the intention of the maker or seller of it, but in fact. One fabric may contain more "mercerized cotton than another, but one is just as dishonest as the other.

We stand for all-wool for no other reason than because it's best; and the best isn't too good for us, or for you. Our label is the sign of it—a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

No liver is so perfect that a little timely assistance now and then is not needed to keep you strictly well. No liver is so badly out of order that it won't come 'round to perfect activity and usefulness with the aid of HEPTOL SPLITS—for good and bad livers.

CLOTHING
READY TO WEAR.
BEACHEY & LAWLOR,
First National Bank Building.

GLASGOW COUNCIL NOT ALL HARMONY

(Continued from first page.)

mit to the indignity of standing up and replying to insulting questions, each one of which implied that he was a personal and official liar. Yet he never lost his temper. On the contrary, he even used his influence with the council to give the offending member full swing.

Nothing better illustrated for me the entire lack of power of a Scottish lord provost. He could call an obstreperous member to order, but could not make him take his seat. The only control he really had over the proceedings at any time would have been to have left the chair, when the session would have ended. This was done last week when the same member made a similar outbreak.

Not a Question of Politics.

The remarkable feature of all this, of course, is that a people capable of such noisy proceedings nevertheless are equally able to keep politics absolutely out of municipal affairs. This seems to show that we also can fight among ourselves and still avoid politics. The candidate for town clerk favored by a large majority of the council was not opposed because of his politics, but merely because he is an English lawyer, and as such could not practice in the Scottish courts in behalf of the corporation. He would have to depute the work to an assistant.

I heard one sinister whisper to the effect that the candidate is a teetotaler. This is what made him so objectionable to the labor contingent.

The main point is that the town council of Glasgow could fight a whole afternoon in a way that would not be tolerated in Chicago for ten minutes without any question of politics being introduced. This is the most significant difference between the British social and political system and our own that I have yet seen.

Competent Clothes

The Stein-Bloch Co. Wholesale Tailors
LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

The consciousness of knowing that every detail of cut, style and finish is absolutely right imparts that well-dressed, competent feeling that helps you achieve things.

That is the reason why men whose business brings them into daily contact with people who judge by first impression, wear Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

Write for "Smartness," an education in correct dress, which also explains the wonderful Wool Test, and tells you where Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are sold in your city.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors
1300 Fifth Ave., New York. Tailor Shops, Rochester, N. Y.

BIGELOW'S LOSS NEARLY $4,000,000

Defaulting Banker's Schedule Reveals Liabilities of $3,277,000.

LOOSE METHODS SHOWN.

Lax Business Policy Causes Greatest Surprise Among His Associates.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 27.—The latest step in the career of Frank G. Bigelow, the former bank president who defaulted, is the filing of a petition in involuntary bankruptcy.

The revised schedules show a total liability on the part of Mr. Bigelow of $3,277,000, of which $1,975,000 is wholly or in part secured. Of the remainder $1,110,000 is a secondary liability on notes and bills discounted, in which Bigelow figures as indorser. These items are notes of the National Electric power company, the Grand Rapids Edison company, and S. W. Watkins, and are evidently connected with the financing of the National Electric company. The balance, $192,000, represents unsecured loans, the largest one being an indebtedness of $100,000 to the Broadhead estate, of which Bigelow was executor.

Assets Estimated at $1,849,000.

The assets of the banker are estimated at $1,849,000, against which a homestead exemption of $5,000 is placed. The rest of the assets consist chiefly of stock in various industrial and other enterprises and 1,600 acres of coal land in Huerfano county, Colo., valued at $100,000. The schedule states that he has no cash on hand. Examination of the schedule of secured creditors shows that nearly every bank from which Bigelow borrowed money exacted ample security before the loans were negotiated.

The filing of the schedules revealed the fact that Bigelow, who has been looked upon as a model of business sagacity, pursued startlingly loose methods in the transaction of his private business. He was not positive of the names of several of his creditors and had no memoranda with which to refresh his memory. Evidently he had no system of keeping a record of his financial transactions.

Under the bankruptcy laws, the turning over by Bigelow of $300,000 worth of property as a restitutionary measure to the bank, is null and void, the transfers having been made within four months of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. This, however, will not affect the bank, the directors having more than made up the entire deficiency caused by the defalcations of the president.

Receiver in Bankruptcy.

Judge Landis has appointed the Wisconsin Trust and Security company receiver of the bankrupt estate of Bigelow. This action was taken because one of the life insurance policy premiums upon the life of Bigelow became due today and had to be paid in order to prevent it from lapsing. A trustee will be appointed by the creditors of the estate at a meeting about May 8.

The bankrupt proceedings startled the community; the news did not cause the slightest excitement, in banking circles in Milwaukee and business is being conducted as if nothing had happened as a disturbing factor. In evidence of the fact that the First National is in a perfectly normal condition it is learned that the balance against the bank in the clearing house today amounted to only $50,000. Had a balance been held of $500,000 it would have been no surprise to the directors or to other bankers, as the smallness of the balance shows that the bank in question did a large business of its own.

John I. Beggs and J. H. Vandyke Jr., directors of the First National bank, today were elected president and vice president of the National Electric company. S. W. Watkins, the former president, resigned, and Mr. Bigelow and others were dropped from the directorate of that company.

Brother Disclosed Shortage.

It is said that William Bigelow, vice president of the First National and brother of the defaulter, exposed the shortage, although at the time he suspected other officials of the bank instead of his brother. Saturday morning, in the absence of President Bigelow, a telegram came to the bank addressed to F. G. Bigelow stating that it was willing to carry a draft for $50,000, although the First National already owed the New York institution $200,000. An examination of the books followed.

President Bigelow returned and attended a meeting of the directors in the evening. William Bigelow told of the juggled condition of the books but said he did not know the amount taken or who the criminal was. President Bigelow then made the disclosure.

Schedule Filed by Bigelow.

The schedule of assets and liabilities of Mr. Bigelow, as filed, is as follows:

First National bank, Milwaukee	$1,500,000
Wisconsin National bank, Milwaukee	50,000
Second Ward Savings bank, Milwaukee	75,000
German-American bank, Milwaukee	40,000
Marine National bank, Milwaukee	20,000
National City bank, New York	60,000
National Bank of Commerce, New York	60,000
First National bank, Chicago	60,000
National Park bank, New York	50,000
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis	60,000
Total	$1,975,000

Unsecured creditors are as follows:

Broadhead estate	$100,000
Caroline E. James	50,000
Caroline Watkins	24,000
Ira Eaton (name doubtful)	9,000
E. B. Williams	9,000
Total	$192,000

The table of assets, with the valuations placed upon them by Mr. Bigelow himself, is as follows:

Life insurance policies, face value	$800,000
3,700 shares First National bank stock	370,000
4,800 shares National Electric stock	480,000
1,600 acres of coal land in Colorado	60,000
4,500 shares in Del Norte company	150,000
Shares in Idaho company	35,000
Preferred stock, McKenna Process company, Pittsburg	28,000
Common stock, McKenna Process company	6,000
Comanche Mining and Smelting stock	36,000
Chicago Highland association stock	7,000
Stock in National bank, Atlanta	3,000
Fond du Lac bank stock	1,500
Northwestern Iron company stock	10,000
Shares in Zion Furnace company, Ashland	8,000
Notes of sundry individuals	40,000
2,000 shares Grand Rapids Edison company	20,000
Camp Real Estate company	80,000
Shares in Milwaukee Iron Works	15,000
1,000 shares J. L. Gates' Land company	100,000

Homestead Is Included.

Included in the schedule is Mr. Bigelow's home at Astor and Knapp streets, on which he places a valuation of $40,000, which, less the exemption allowed by law on a homestead, is valued at $35,000. The schedule of assets is as follows:

Furniture	$36,000
Horses	2,000
Carriages	2,000
Jewelry	10,000
Books	40,000
Total	$90,000

The news of Mr. Bigelow's obligations to other banks in the United States and that trust funds of estates had been used fairly took the breath away of some of the officials of the First National bank, who hitherto had been loath to believe the rumors that the former president had been obtaining money from outside sources.

C. H. Bosworth, national bank examiner, is still conducting his investigation of the First National, and does not expect to complete the work for several days.

No trace has yet been found of Henry G. Bull, the deposed assistant cashier.

Every Diamond Guaranteed.
Written certificate of value with every sale. Open evenings. Loftis Bros. & Co., 24 Fl., 92 State-st.

Urges Russian Mothers to Revolt.

Countess Sophia Tolstoi

Countess Tolstoi, wife of the author, in a letter to a friend, declares that if Russian generals feel peace would be a disgrace, then the mothers of the Russian masses should revolt against the slaughter and stop the war.

MAY BE SHORT $2,000,000.

TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK IS SAID TO BE IN TROUBLE.

Rumor in Wall Street, Which Cannot Be Verified, Insists That Officer of a Great Financial Institution Is Unable to Account for a Large Amount of Funds—Bankers Hear the Report, but Declare They Do Not Believe It.

New York, April 27.—[Special.]—There was a report in Wall street today that one of the large financial institutions of this city is in trouble. According to the rumors, an official of the institution in question has been found by its directors to be short in his accounts between $1,750,000 and $2,000,000.

It was said that the institution was a trust company, that the situation was known not only by its directors but also by the state banking department, which had begun an examination to determine the exact condition of affairs.

A canvass was made of the presidents of all the leading financial institutions in an effort to verify the report, but no verification could be obtained.

Several Bankers Hear Rumor.

Several of the banking officials had heard the rumor, but none believed in its truth. Several of them expressed the belief that the report probably might have been put out to affect the stock market, which now is in a sensitive condition. On this theory it is said to be the idea of the promoters of the rumor to cause a further decline in the price of securities.

President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National bank said he had heard through a friend of a rumor of a $2,000,000 defalcation in a financial institution, said to be a trust company.

"I went to the clearing house," said Mr. Simmons, "and saw Mr. Nash. He said nothing was known at the clearing house of any shortage, and that he did not believe there was any truth in the story."

Mr. Simmons said the rumor, as it reached him, had it that the directors of the institution had called a meeting for today at which it was probable they would take necessary action.

Chicago Heard of It.

President A. B. Hepburn of the Chase National bank said he had seen a message over a private wire from Chicago containing a report of the shortage of $2,000,000 in a New York financial institution. Mr. Hepburn said he did not believe the story, as he had been unable to verify it.

Speculation was named in the report as the cause of the shortage. It is said the first inkling of the trouble came about a week ago, about the time of the ten point drop in certain leading securities in the stock market.

It could not be ascertained what connection there was, if any, between the wheat speculation and the alleged defalcation in this city.

It is suggested by some that a brokerage firm might have been caught in the wheat slump and that its difficulties were confused with that of the bank through which it dealt.

GOULD QUITS U. P. DIRECTORY.

Declares Resignation Is Because He Is Interested in Competing Line—To Leave Southern and Short Line.

New York, April 27.—[Special.]—George J. Gould has resigned as director of the Union Pacific railway, and announces he shortly will resign from the other Harriman properties with which he has been connected—namely: the Southern Pacific and the Oregon Short Line.

Although many have been expecting Gould's resignation from the Union Pacific board on account of his plans for a transcontinental line of his own the fact that he had resigned, when it leaked out today, just before the market closed, caused considerable commotion.

Just when Gould sent in his resignation was not learned, but it is supposed to have been accepted at today's meeting of the executive committee of the Union Pacific board.

"My reason for resigning," said Gould, "was that I did not feel that I should remain on the board now that I am interested in a competing line. I do not want to embarrass the board."

"Will you resign from the Burlington?" Gould was asked.

"That question I can't answer," he said "The Burlington to some extent is a competitor of the Missouri Pacific."

A banker connected with the Union Pacific interests said Gould's resignation was not intended as an unfriendly act, but, on the contrary, the situation would be much improved by it.

"Gould," said this man, "announced some years ago that if he ever saw fit to build a competing line he would withdraw from the board. His position since he started his transcontinental lines has been anomalous. Questions were bound to come up on which he could not remain true to both interests. There is to be no railroad war."

HAS RIGHT TO FIX RATES.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MOODY SAYS CONGRESS HAS THE POWER.

Head of the Department of Justice, in Opinion He Is Preparing, Will Declare That the Constitution Does Not Stand in Way of Law Giving Interstate Commerce Commission the Authority to Arrange Railroad Freight Tariffs.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—[Special.]—Attorney General Moody has given an opinion that congress has power under the constitution to authorize the interstate commerce commission or any other tribunal to fix railroad rates. By this opinion, which will be transmitted to the interstate commerce commission within the next few days, the attorney general has knocked out the last prop supporting Senator Elkins and others who are opposing railroad rate legislation.

The character of the opinion reached by Mr. Moody has been orally communicated to the members of the committee, but Senator Elkins has sought to discount its effect by piling in all the testimony favorable to the railroads he could. The main strategy of his campaign has been simply to flood the country with statements of men either in the employ of railroads or who could be depended upon to give testimony in the interest of these properties.

Moody's Opinion Ready.

In the meantime Mr. Moody has been writing his opinion, and it is now practically ready for transmission to the senate committee. It is evident, from the view that Mr. Moody has adopted, that he does not anticipate a gloomy condition of affairs such as Walter D. Hines, formerly of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, anticipates in case of the enactment, for instance, of the Esch-Townsend bill. Mr. Hines said to the committee today that this bill if enacted would bring to the fore for settlement a number of difficult constitutional questions which would consequently throw things into a condition of instability and uncertainty for years to come. The present law, he said, is well understood, and anything embodying its general principles would not be difficult to carry out. For that reason he believed that the passage of the Esch-Townsend bill or some similar measure, instead of hastening would in reality postpone the securing of effective railroad legislation. As Mr. Moody played an important part in framing the Esch-Townsend bill, his opinion of that measure and of Mr. Hines' argument can be divined without much difficulty.

Hines Afraid of Rebates.

Mr. Hines' real view concerning the policy of the railroads in respect to the observance of law was developed by questions put him today by members of the senate committee.

"Constant, persistent, and continuous supervision is necessary," he said, "in order to keep the rebate proposition in its proper place, under ground." Left to itself, away from the watchful eye of the government, he had no doubt that a rebate system would spring up, no matter how effectually it had been put down in the past.

Ostensibly one of Mr. Hines' objections to the Esch-Townsend bill was that it did not contain a single provision for the prevention of rebates; it was rather an inducement than otherwise for giving and taking rebates.

CHINESE FEAST FOR SARGENT.

Commissioner of Immigration Will Be the Guest of Chicago Celestials.

The best cooks in Chinatown are busy preparing shark fins, birdnest soup, hot lobster salad, and other delicacies that tickle the Chinese palate. Tomorrow night the most sumptuous spread ever served in Chicago's Chinatown will be set before Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, and the seventeen Chinamen who will accompany him here from Washington. The Chicago Chinese hope that the Chinese ambassador at Washington will be among the party. Most of the Chinamen who are coming with Mr. Sargent are connected with the legation at Washington. Mr. Sargent's visit to Chicago, according to Harley Moi, is to become more familiar with the Chinese people here.

OBITUARY.

WINSLOW A. NOWELL, formerly postmaster of Milwaukee, is dead. Mr. Nowell for many years was also chief clerk of the state assembly.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

West and Northwest Via the Northwestern Line.

May 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30. One fare plus $2.00 to various points in Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota, and on May 2 and 16 to various points in Nebraska, Wyoming, Black Hills district, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Eastern Oregon, and Washington. Good on fast through trains. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Sta. (Tel. Cent. 721.)

LOOMIS DECLARES STORY IS FALSE.

Assistant Secretary of State Declares He Wasn't Bribed in Venezuela.

ONLY A BUSINESS DEAL.

Gave Own Check and Took One in Order to Save Bank Exchange Costs.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—[Special.]—With the approval of Secretary of War Taft Assistant Secretary of State Loomis tonight made a categorical denial of the charges that he had been bribed by the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company, the circulation of which in Caracas was reported to Secretary Hay by Minister Bowen.

As showing the disbelief of the administration in them Mr. Loomis will remain in his present office at the state department, while Mr. Bowen will be transferred without delay from Caracas, and at the same time two other American representatives accredited to South American governments will be given other posts.

Mr. Barrett, who it had been proposed to retain at Panama in spite of the first decision of the president to confide the diplomatic representation at that point to Gov. Magoon, will now be removed to another sphere of activity. T. W. Russell, minister to Colombia, who was the first secretary of legation at Caracas, and against whom Mr. Bowen also reported charges, will be withdrawn from Bogota. He may go to Peru.

Roosevelt May Punish Bowen.

While it is claimed President Roosevelt's decision to bring his vacation to a close earlier than had been arranged has no connection whatever with the proposed diplomatic changes or with the charges against Mr. Loomis, which he investigated before he left Washington, there is no doubt this will be one of the matters which will receive his personal attention. It was intended that Mr. Bowen should have a better post than that at Caracas. This was to be the excuse for his withdrawal, which it was believed would "save the face" of the United States in the eyes of the Venezuelans. But now the promotion of Mr. Bowen would be interpreted by the friends of Mr. Loomis as a reflection upon the latter and not warranted by the transmission of mere rumors, which have been in circulation in Caracas for a long time, and a basis for which has not been found to exist.

Loomis Calls It a Lie.

Mr. Loomis' statement, as made public tonight, reads:

"In view of certain charges affecting my official character published in a New York paper on April 26, and again referred to in that paper's issue of April 27, and otherwise widely circulated, I think it proper to make the following statement:

"Those charges were in substance, first, that while acting in my official capacity as United States minister to Venezuela, I obtained considerable pecuniary benefits from the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company and that a check showing the payment of $10,000 to me by that company is now in the possession of President Castro.

"This charge is an absolute falsehood. I never asked nor received, directly or indirectly, in any manner or form, any money or property or other thing of value, or any promise or suggestion thereof, from the New York and Bermudez company, or from any one acting in its interest or behalf.

"Americans who have lived in Caracas know that rates of exchange between the United States and Venezuela are high there, owing to unsettled conditions in Venezuela, and that at times it is impossible to purchase New York exchange at Caracas. On my final departure from Venezuela as minister I had money in a bank in Caracas. I wished to convert my Venezuelan money into United States money, and I exchanged checks at the posted United States government rates, with the manager of the New York and Bermudez company at Caracas, my check to the company calling for Venezuelan money, and his check to me calling for United States money.

Simple Business Transaction.

"It was a simple business transaction. American ministers have similar difficulties in exchange and similar transactions in many parts of the world, where exchange is fluctuating or impossible to obtain. The transaction was absolutely free from evil doing or evil influence, or suggestion, or the thought thereof.

"The preposterous nature of this charge affecting my official integrity is shown by the fact that whatever I did, and all that I did in giving any official support as United States minister to the New York and Bermudez company was done in obedience to instructions from the secretary of state, and was approved by him after full reports of the entire controversy from its inception.

"The second charge made is that while minister to Venezuela I purchased a claim of 20,000 bolivars (or $4,000) against the Venezuelan government and then used my influence as minister to collect the full amount from the government.

"I never purchased or owned or had any interest in any claim against the Venezuelan government, and I never prosecuted, in any manner or form, any claim against that government except in obedience to instructions from the secretary of state, after submitting a full report of the case to him.

"The third charge is that I agreed with Mr. Meyers to use my influence to adjust an obligation to the amount of $10,000,000 for a consideration of one-seventh of that sum, or nominally $1,400,000.

"I never agreed or promised or suggested, directly or indirectly in manner whatever, that I would use my influence to adjust any obligation against the Venezuelan government. The charge is absolutely false."

Supported by Rudolph Dolges.

Mr. Loomis' reply to the charges is supported by the following statement made by Mr. Rudolph Dolges, consular agent at Caracas, and secretary of the United States and Venezuelan claims commission:

"Every one understood the origin of the check story. It was a sort of campaign lie. No proof ever was offered to sustain it, and none is now offered. The charge is a lie out of whole cloth. I say this advisedly, because the gravamen of the charge is that Mr. Bowen stated he had been told by the minister of foreign affairs that the Venezuelan government has this alleged check or something connected with it. Gen. Alejandro Ybarra, minister of foreign affairs, declares this assertion is a lie."

LAWYERS PROTEST TO COUNTY.

Bar Association Objects to Location of Courts in the Fort Dearborn Building.

The Chicago Bar association yesterday adopted a resolution protesting against the removal of the county courts to the Fort Dearborn building while a new courthouse is being erected. The objection is raised, the resolution recites, because "the elevator service is entirely inadequate to accommodate the number of persons necessarily in daily attendance at the courts."

A copy of the resolution was sent to President Brundage of the county board, with the following letter:

It is the understanding of the board of managers that the proposition is to locate the courtrooms on the upper floors of the Fort-Dearborn building, that the elevator service is at present not adequate to the needs of the tenants, and that the elevator accommodations since the enlargement of the building are relatively less than they were before.

President Brundage said, in reply, that he thought the bar association a little premature in its protest, as the county board had not decided what portion of the courts will be placed in the Fort Dearborn building. He said, further, that the county officials had planned to increase the elevator efficiency of the building before they occupied it.

SHOW GIRL FACES WIDOW.

CÆSAR YOUNG'S ACCUSED SLAYER CANNOT BEAR SCRUTINY.

When Mrs. Young Looks at Nan Patterson from Witness Stand at Trial Actress Hangs Her Head and Becomes Nervous—Sister of Chorus Girl Tells of Another Suitor for the Young Woman's Hand — Defense Asserts State Has Made No Case.

New York, April 27.—[Special.]—Nan Patterson, the Florodora girl, and Mrs. "Cæsar" Young, widow of the man she is accused of slaying in a cab last June, came face to face today in the courtroom. The widow wept often as she told her story on the witness stand. The actress looked once at the widow, then cast down her eyes, not to raise them again until Mrs. Young had left the stand and court had taken a recess. The chorus girl was fidgety, nervous, ill at ease, and toyed with objects before her while Mrs. Young was in sight. Mrs. Young told how the coming of the pretty Florodora girl into the life of Young had caused a discontinuance of the marriage relations, how Young had apparently broken with the girl and returned to his wife just a few days before the tragedy.

Another woman on the stand today was Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, sister of Nan Patterson. She told of the girl's "frantic" demeanor when the latter was told Young did not intend to marry the actress. She told also of the relations of the chorus girl with another man.

Josiah D. Millen, Young's racing partner, told of Young's relations with the actress.

Miss Patterson's senior counsel, Abraham Levy, declared at the day's close that, unless other testimony is introduced by the state, the case will go to the jury as it stands, and that the state has made no case, its mainstay having fallen when Hyman Stern failed to identify J. M. Smith as the purchaser of the pistol.

No Defense Needed, Says Counsel.

"Nan Patterson needs no defense," he said. It is not known whether Mrs. Fannie Shapiro, who says she was near the cab when the shot was fired and saw the pistol in Young's hand, will be called to testify. She gave her information last night.

Mrs. Young said she was married in 1898 and lived in California. It was her custom to accompany her husband to the racetrack, where she saw Nan Patterson several times in 1903 and 1904, and at that time knew of the relations between the young woman and her husband. When she first learned this her marriage relations with her husband were discontinued, and there was no reconciliation until after May 26 last year, when they went to live at Sheepshead bay.

Her husband, she said, was in a happy frame of mind at that time, talked over the proposed European trip, and engaged passage. She accompanied him from Sheepshead bay June 3, and that evening they had a party. Just before midnight Young escorted some of the women to the cars, and then he and Luce went out and did not return until about 3 a. m.

Says Young Had No Revolver.

Before Young arose that morning she needed some money to pay an express man and searched his pockets. She was positive that he did not have a revolver. She said that on the morning of June 4 her husband left the house about 7 o'clock, saying that he was going to get shaved and buy a new hat, and would meet her at the steamship pier at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Rand offered the intercepted letter from Julia Smith to Young as evidence, and a long argument followed. During the discussion Mrs. Young remained in the witness chair and gazed around the courtroom. When her glance rested upon Nan Patterson the prisoner cast down her eyes and nervously toyed with a collection of exhibits on the counsel table.

Mrs. Young was not cross examined.

Girl Wrote to Another Man.

Mr. Rand then read the letter to Leslie Coggin, which was admitted in evidence. The letter was signed "Cry Baby," was addressed to "Dearest," and asked that the recipient send a "real long note, because they do cheer me up," and to return the "cry baby," note with it. It also said that "Y" was coming to see the writer the next morning.

The prosecuting attorney said he desired to show that the defendant corresponded with other men during the period of her relations with Young and to prove that those relations were of a mercenary character.

The prosecution endeavored to introduce in evidence a letter Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, sister of the defendant, wrote to "Cæsar" Young, in which she said Miss Patterson was "frantic," and which was admitted at the previous trial. This was ruled out. The conspiracy charge against J. Morgan Smith and wife was based on this letter.

Under examination Mrs. Smith told of Miss Patterson's expectation of marrying Young, that Miss Patterson secured a divorce with such a purpose in mind, and that the arrangement with Young was postponed because of influence brought to bear on Young by his wife and partner.

Mrs. Smith acknowledged writing the letter intercepted by Mrs. Young. The relations of Coggins with Miss Patterson were brought out when Mrs. Smith said:

"He told me he wanted to marry Nan."

At the conclusion of the prosecution's examination of Mrs. Smith she was taken back to the Tombs. Court then adjourned for the day.

ROOSEVELT TO COME EARLIER.

Joseph W. Eckhart Receives Word That President Will Arrive in Chicago on May 10.

Joseph W. Eckhart, chairman of the political action committee of the Iroquois club, received word last evening that President Roosevelt would visit Chicago a week earlier than was expected, thus naming the date of his arrival as May 10. Although no other reason than that of the pressure of public business is given for this change of plan, it is believed that a desire to get into touch with the affairs of the teamsters' strike has had some weight in causing the action.

Hunt to Be Cut Short.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., April 27.—President Roosevelt will break camp on May 8, a week earlier than he had intended, and will start for Washington at once. The only stops he will make will be at Denver and Chicago, where the dates for his reception have been advanced to meet the new arrangement.

Secretary Loeb returned early today from the camp, where he conferred with the president all of yesterday. He announced upon reaching here that affairs in Washington made it necessary that the president curtail his visit. That there is nothing alarming in the situation is manifested from the fact that the hunt will be continued ten days more, in spite of the condition of governmental affairs which resulted in the altered plans. The Venezuelan situation, it is believed here, was the cause of the order to start home May 8.

RICH POLICEMAN QUITS FORCE.

Will Hereafter Devote His Time to Collecting Rents and Cutting Coupons.

James Kerwin, who had been on the police force thirty years, tendered his resignation yesterday, at the age of 56 years, because it is no longer necessary for him to toil as a policeman. Kerwin lives at 2044 Wabash avenue. He will retire on May 1, and will in the future spend his time in collecting rents and cutting coupons.

"A policeman's lot is not so bad," said Chief O'Neill, in musing over the matter. "If a man on the force exercises discretion and thrift he will be in good circumstances."

Kerwin, however, did not acquire all his wealth himself, but was fortunate in marriage, and much of his affluence is said to have been acquired through his wife. He has a good record as a policeman.

Is Held by Coroner's Jury.

A coroner's jury, investigating the death of Joseph Brzeyriski of South Chicago yesterday, held Frank Janorck to the grand jury without bail. Brzeyriski was assaulted at Russell park April 23 and died two days later. Janorck confessed to striking him while intoxicated.

ALEXANDER FIRES HYDE SUPPORTER

Henry Knowles, with Equitable 40 Years, Had Alleged Conspiracy Existed.

STINGING REPLY IS SENT.

Counsel Declares First Vice President Never Was in Shipbuilding Venture.

New York, April 27.—[Special.]—President James W. Alexander of the Equitable Life today dismissed Henry H. Knowles, a former superintendent of agencies and for forty years an employe of the Equitable, from the society, and ordered him from the Equitable building. Knowles was suspended some time ago by Alexander because he refused to go south and become a manager there. Knowles says this effort by Alexander is to railroad him out of immediate range of the present controversy after he had told Alexander to his face that Gage E. Tarbell had confessed to him that the object of the present attack upon Hyde was the result of a compact between Alexander and Tarbell by which Tarbell was to succeed Alexander as president of the society.

All this, and much besides, Knowles has said publicly over his name. He gave out a letter today written by Hyde to him, asking him to remain silent. It is the publication of this correspondence between Knowles and Hyde and the violation of the Frick committee's request for silence which influenced the Alexander act today. This is the letter sent by Alexander to Knowles:

April 27, 1905.

H. H. Knowles, Esq.:

Sir: I hereby give you notice your employment by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States is hereby terminated, and you are directed to vacate the premises of the society and turn over to me forthwith all letters, papers, and other documents or property of the society which are in your possession or under your control.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, President.

Knowles Makes Angry Reply.

Knowles replied as follows:

April 27, 1905.—James W. Alexander, President Equitable Life Assurance Society.—Dear Sir: Your favor of this afternoon was handed to me as I was leaving the Equitable building. I desire to state that I have carried out your orders as to vacating my former office and I have no documents or property of the Equitable Life in my possession.

How the mighty have fallen under the baleful influence of Tarbellism! You first, Mr. President, attempted, no doubt at the suggestion of Tarbell, by chicanery and intimidation, and by threats of discharging me, to get me out of the city; failing that, a few hours afterwards, you tried to work upon my sympathies and the high regard I had entertained for you to accomplish your purpose, and, that being ineffective, you tried suspension. After thirteen days, finding that had not the effect of stifling my voice and opinions against the Alexander-Tarbell plot, on behalf of the Equitable you now, today, add insult to injury by terminating my connection with the Equitable Life after forty years' service, and for no reason except my loyalty to what I consider the Equitable's best interests.

I want to assure you, Mr. President, that this effort to stifle me will be as futile as your previous ones, for the high handed and outrageous manner in which you treated me, at the instigation of Tarbell, more thoroughly convinces me of the danger to the body of policy holders of the Equitable Life if the plot succeeds in placing Tarbell in position ever to assume the presidency of the Equitable.

I beg to state in closing that if I was as unmindful of the interests of the great body of policy holders of the society as the Alexander-Tarbell faction has proven themselves to be by their wasteful expenditures of the policy holders' funds in the shape of legal fees and other expenditures, including the packed conventions of managers, in trying to becloud the real issue, I should not hesitate to bring suit against the Equitable Life for damages.

H. H. KNOWLES.

The charges which Knowles made against Tarbell have been denied by him and President Alexander's friends, who declared there was not a word of truth in them so far as his alleged part in the compact was concerned. It has been charged by the Alexander factionists that Knowles' entire program of attack was inspired by the Hyde side.

Hyde Not in Ship Trust.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for J. H. Hyde, denied today on behalf of his client that the "James H. Hyde and associates" underwriting syndicate ever participated in any way in the shipbuilding venture, as charged by Daniel Leroy Dresser in his suit to recover $2,000,000 which he says he lost in that enterprise through the fraudulent practices of Hyde and others connected with the Equitable directorate. Untermyer intimates that the Dresser suit was inspired by the Alexander factionists. Speaking as one of the leading counsel for the late shipbuilding investigation, as well as for Hyde, Untermyer said:

"I see poor Dresser again is being used as a 'stalking horse.' Of course we know the men behind the guns' and whose 'chestnuts he is trying to pull out of the fire.' From what I know of the shipbuilding affairs his present complaint is a fine work of imagination.

"James H. Hyde never had the remotest connection whatever with the shipbuilding business, or purchase or underwriting of its bonds, or with any aspect of that transaction."

Denial from Alexander Crowd.

That the suit has been brought in the interest of Alexander and those associated with him in the present controversy is denied indignantly by both Dresser and the supporters of Alexander.

"I alone am bringing this suit," asserted Dresser. "I have never in my knowledge seen or talked with Alexander or his attorneys. Alexander absolutely had nothing to do with it. It is just a coincidence that the defendants to this suit, Krech, McCook, C. B. Alexander, Gulliver, Deming, and Hyde are mixed up in the Equitable troubles and are hostile to President Alexander."

William Nelson Cromwell today disposed of the report that his firm was behind the organized effort to have a receiver appointed for the Equitable surplus in every state in the union. He issued this statement:

"I consider a receivership, even if there were grounds for it, as destructive to the interest of policy holders and stockholders alike; a public calamity, a deep wound to our national prestige abroad and at home. Consequently my firm has not accepted, and will not accept, a retainer involving such a step."

Baltimore Suit for Receivership.

Baltimore, Md., April 27.—Michael J. Fitzsimmons, a policy holder here in the Equitable Life Assurance society, applied for the appointment of a receiver for the company in the United States District court today. His policies amount to $50,000.

Aroused to action by the recent revelations in the affairs in the Equitable Life Assurance society, a number of Chicago residents have formed an association for the protection of policy holders and have completed the steps necessary to incorporation. The full name of the organization is the Life Insurance Policy Holders' Protective association.

Its objects, stated briefly by the incorporators, Henry M. Shabad, A. D. Bates, and J. Harvey Bates, are: The mutualization of all profits of the companies; intervention in jurisdiction affecting the interests of the investors, and the promotion of legislation favorable to the policy holders.

The offices of the association are at 99 Washington street, where Mr. Shabad has his law offices. The present enrollment is about sixty members, but a large increase is expected. As soon as possible lawyers to advise all members upon the legal points of life insurance policies will be engaged.

GENUINE CASTORIA
ALWAYS BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.

REPORT GAS BILL AFTER HOT FIGHT

Members of House Committee Act Following a Bitter Hearing.

HITCH IN LINDLY PROVISO.

Measure May Reach Senate Next Week—Light Men Pray for Adjournment.

(Continued from first page.)

tric company officials, prays for adjournment.

Electricity Plan May Fail.

The city's success will stop with the gas regulating bill. Mayor Dunne's desire that Chicago be given the right to sell electricity to citizens is not apt to be realized. The municipal corporations committee which passed out the rate bill left the municipal ownership bill behind. The committee not only left the municipal ownership bill behind but it refused to pass out a substitute bill presented by Representative Breidt, in which the city was to be given provision merely to sell electric current, with no mention of municipal ownership of gas plants. This substitute bill was as follows:

"Be it enacted that all cities, towns, and villages in the state of Illinois which may now or hereafter construct or acquire electric light plants be and hereby are authorized and shall have the power to sell electricity for heat, power, or lighting to the inhabitants of such cities, towns, or villages.

This substitute bill and the original bill for municipal ownership of gas and electric light plants were left in committee, the legislators voting unfavorably on motions to report them out.

Chicagoans Are Optimistic.

Mayor Dunne and his committee of aldermen, officials, and citizens came to Springfield this morning in an optimistic mood. A meeting of the full committee was held in the Leland hotel as soon as they arrived and a steering committee of five was appointed to direct operations. Then the full committee went to call on the governor. At this early date in the day's proceedings the mayor and the members of the committee believed that they had a chance to secure the gas rate bill, the ownership bill, the park consolidation bill, and the new article to the cities and villages acts to increase the bonding power.

Tonight they are well satisfied that the rate bill has been reported out of committee and there is not likely to be an insistent demand for hearings on any other subject unless another forlorn hope be led against the legislature for the municipal ownership bill.

The mayor has the promise of the municipal corporations committee that more favorable action will be taken on Breidt's bill tomorrow, and that it will be reported out. This will give the municipal ownership proposition, so far as it applies to electric light plants, the chance for its life on the floor of the house, but the passing of the rate bill is all that the most sanguine look for.

Strife Bitter, but Subdued.

When the mayor and his supporters met the representatives of the gas and electric light companies in the hall of representatives in the afternoon the legislature was treated to the unique spectacle of powerful interests debating with municipal authorities bent on curbing them. The strife was bitter, but never loud voiced.

The champions of the people and the representatives of the companies said bitter things to each other, but they did it without raising their voices above the ordinary tone of debate. The discussion was genteel, if it was anything, and Representative Church, who conducted it, was eminently fair to both sides. Later, in committee, his fair dealing with the bill gave even the municipal ownership bill a chance with a committee set against it.

From the time the hearing started until the session of the house was over late at night the action on the gas measures was rapid.

Admit Regulation Is Just.

The gas representatives endeavored might and main in their hearing to win the committee to accept the state commission idea of rate regulation, asserting that it was the only fair method of dealing with the subject. They did not oppose regulation. They admitted regulation was just. They appealed to the legislators to be fair in the manner of conducting the regulation. They asked that the bills be given due deliberation, and that a state commission of three members for the country and two additional for Chicago be appointed, asserting that such a remedy would be just and equitable, and that they would accept it. The reply of Chicago was that commissioners were unsatisfactory, and that the city could not compromise on this basis.

The 60 cent gas bill which the senate committee on municipal corporations reported out yesterday remains in the hands of Senator Burnett, the chairman. He says it will be reported to the senate next Tuesday. This bill and the proposition that the gas people make for a commission still remain factors in the situation, and their potency will develop as the fight over the rate bill progresses.

Joker for Gas Companies?

It is asserted tonight that the gas people are not half so distressed by Lindly's amendment to the gas bill as they might be expected to be, and as they pretend to be. There is an intimation that the companies knew the amendment would be forthcoming and that they did not regret it.

Inasmuch as the amendment if not radically changed will make a fight on the measure, it is natural to suppose that they did not regret it exceedingly, providing it stopped the bill. If it should pass, then so much the worse for the companies.

Walter L. Fisher found a joker in the amendment in that it made a certainty of legislation which would make every rate ordinance ineffective until the three year limit had passed, and, that having passed, the ordinance became ineffective by law. Lindly removed this objection by amending the amendment to provide that if at the end of the three year period the council did not pass a new rate bill the old one remained in effect.

During the night conference over the amendment Roger Sullivan took Lindly to task for what the legislature was trying to do to the companies.

"You have no right to jump on me," said Lindly. "I'm getting sick of this Chicago business. I'm going to draw up a bill to give Mayor Dunne the right to own everything from the top of the Masonic tower to the bottom of the Chicago river."

Stormy at the Hearing.

For the convenience of the committee and of the opposing lobbyists Representative Church secured the hall of representatives for the hearing given the city, the Peoples Gaslight and Coke company, the Ogden company, and the Chicago Edison company. All the celebrities, both civil and corporate, were on hand promptly at 2:30 o'clock, and for nearly three hours the conflicting lobbies struggled with facts, theories, and arguments, becoming politely vindictive at times, but without boisterousness.

In the front row at one end of the hall sat Attorneys Meagher and Beale, Roger Sullivan, President Insull, and other gas and electric light officials. At the other side of the room sat Mayor Dunne, Walter Fisher, and members of the Chicago committee. The remainder of the hall was filled with the members of the municipal corporations committee and with other members of the legislature.

Ald. Badenoch, chairman of the Chicago delegation, was presented by Church as the first advocate of Chicago's claims. He began by telling the committee that the city wanted the grant of power to regulate gas and electric light rates and to own and operate the plants.

"We are not asking you to confiscate the property of any corporation," he said. "The city council of Chicago in the last seven years at least has demonstrated its ability to handle such questions as this which we desire authority to handle."

Meagher on Municipal Control.

After a brief statement of Chicago's hopes in the direction of enabling legislation Badenoch gave way and Church announced that Attorney James Meagher of the Peoples Gaslight and Coke company would have a turn at the committee. Mr. Meagher in a close fitting and tightly buttoned long, black coat found some difficulty in fitting himself into the secretary's box from which he spoke. Once there, he had to hold on to the desk with both hands to keep from falling off the small footrest upon which he stood.

The attorney went almost directly to the subject of municipal ownership, taking up for consideration the bill asking for an enabling act for the operation of gas and electric light plants. He expressed himself with some feeling.

"If it is statesmanship," declared he, "if it is statesmanship to pass legislation which will crush a vibrant, living industry and make it a lifeless ruin, if that be statesmanship, then my conceptions are radically wrong. When the corporation counsel of the city of Chicago announces that the city is not ready for municipal ownership, but that the city wants it as a club with which to crush us, when this statement is made, I say, do you wonder that we come here insisting more or less vehemently—more, I guess—that we be given a hearing before any action be taken?"

Case of Human Nature.

Mr. Meagher stated that another speaker would follow up the argument against municipal ownership, and he took the rate regulation bill.

"Our opponents tell you," he said, "that everybody in Chicago wants the price of gas reduced. That is probable. It is human nature. Everybody except the grocer would like to have the price of potatoes and sugar reduced. Everybody except the butcher would like to have the price of meat reduced. It is human nature.

"We are told, and with great plausibility, that as a protection against unjust reduction of the rates we have the privilege of going to the courts. They say that provision has been made for this.

"We have this privilege now. It will not do to say that we may go into the courts. We may go into the courts. We may spend thousands of dollars. The courts may hold that the ordinance is unjust. What then. The council passes another ordinance, and we do it all over again. You have heard of the experiences of the gas company of Des Moines. Three times ordinances were carried into the courts, but the city finally got the gas companies.

"Prey of the Grafter."

"For years the People's Gaslight and Coke company would have been glad to have come to an understanding with the city of Chicago. For years we have been the prey of the grafter and reformer. We are willing to deal with the people now, but we do not want to be at the mercy of the city. Let there be a commission appointed, a state commission appointed by the governor, to be increased in the case of Chicago by two members appointed by the mayor. Let this commission examine books and investigate accounts, let the commission fix the rates, and let these rates continue in force unchanged for a number of years. I would suggest ten years.

"This will be a state commission. Massachusetts has a similar body. We are willing to trust ourselves to the people of the state but we are a little afraid to be turned over to the common councils. Men may come here and tell you that they will be fair. They are honest in saying this. They believe they will be honest, but it is against human nature that they should not give themselves the best of it if given the power to decide their own cases.

"By city regulation you place it in the hands of the people interested to sit in judgment on their own case. Despite their protestations of fairness they could not refrain from giving themselves the best of it. Therefore we fear city regulation. Such a business as ours is a natural monopoly and should be regulated, but it should be state regulation."

With thanks to the committee Mr. Meagher extricated himself from the secretary's box and took his seat with the company officials in the front row.

Fisher and Meagher in Exchange.

Walter F. Fisher then got into the secretary's box. He had no sooner taken the floor then he got into a wordy duel with Mr. Meagher. He asked if the representative of the gas company had suggested that the state should regulate the price of gas through a state commission, and had not immediately qualified and vitiated the worth of the suggestion by saying the state had no power to create such a regulative body. Mr. Meagher was on his feet instantly.

"I never made such a statement," he exclaimed, "and I think you and everybody else clearly understood what I said."

Mr. Fisher bristled with indignation. Addressing himself to Mr. Meagher he said:

"I do not care to have any insinuations made that I am willfully seeking to misunderstand and misrepresent anybody's remarks." The two glared at each other a moment and then Mr. Fisher resumed.

"Mr. Meagher stated that his client did not object to dealing with the people. I should like to ask who are the people, certainly the people he represents are not the whole people."

Gas Competition Throttled.

He then directed attention to Meagher's statement that the People's Gaslight and Coke company wished to meet the people fairly, but that there were certain reasons why they had not been able to do so. Mr. Fisher wished to know what the reasons were.

"I admit," he continued, "that everybody in Chicago wants cheaper gas. But throughout the entire discussion there is the failure to discriminate between a business like a grocer and a business of a public character that depends for its existence upon a charter from the people.

"We have seen competition throttled in the gas business in Chicago. To prevent the unfair prices which are sure to follow the absolute control of commodities by private individuals the city must have some right to regulate where competition has been eliminated. There is a constantly increasing tendency toward the municipal ownership of public utilities. This has resulted from the exegencies of actual conditions."

Mr. Fisher stated that had public utility corporations yielded to reasonable control there would not now be the demand for their ownership by the municipalities. Now that they see the inevitable the gas companies are hastening to advocate some plan of regulation which shall be as harmless and ineffective as possible.

Objects to Commission.

"The gentlemen representing the gas companies," he said, "never made a move towards establishing a state commission until the exigencies of the situation forced it upon them. They have opposed every effort to solve the question now uppermost in the minds of the people.

"A serious objection to a state commission is that the people would be suspicious of a body composed of a few individuals who were intrusted with matters of such immense importance. Three or four men certainly would be more amenable to corporate influences than a separate body of men in each locality, where the question would have to be decided on different considerations. Moreover, the price of gas will be determined by local conditions, and the proper body to settle it is the men best acquainted with these local conditions. Each municipality should solve its own questions of public expediency."

Mr. Fisher also took exception to the long term of ten years recommended by Mr. Meagher as the length of time a price should stand after being once arbitrated. "What is the sense of limiting the usefulness of a public body," he asked, "by tying its hands for ten years every time it does a little work?"

"There are but two solutions to this question," he declared, "the first is the public control of public service corporations. The second is the public ownership. We do not want the second if we can get the first. I believe the first resolution should be adopted first. I do not believe there is any great demand for public ownership of gas plants in Chicago if the people can be assured that reasonable regulation of price can be secured.

"We do not intend to hold the threat of municipal ownership over the heads of the gas companies, as has been represented. We do not want to use it as a club to beat out their brains. But by refusing to submit to reasonable regulation these companies are taking the surest and quickest route to public ownership. If there is no attempt to frustrate the city in its effort to control prices, there will be no effort for a long time to come to take over the properties of the companies and place them under public ownership."

Mayor Opposes Commission.

Fisher closed in a burst of applause which grew stronger as Church introduced Mayor Dunne. The mayor led off with the statement that he was glad to find the gas companies willing to admit that natural monopolies were subject to state regulation, and, further, that a gas company had a natural monopoly. Then taking up the proposition of the gas companies that a state commission be appointed to regulate rates he declared against it vigorously.

"The people of this state are opposed to slow working commissions," he declared. "Whether it has been because of corruption or not the commissions in this state have not been a success. You legislators go home and ask your constituents what they think of the railroad and warehouse commission. Such bodies have not been satisfactory.

"The people of Chicago want certain legislation from you. They want the right to own and operate gas and electric light plants. And they do not want this as a club, as Mr. Meagher has alleged. We want it as a means to the better handling of our problems.

"The city of Chicago has electricity to sell, and there are citizens ready to buy it, but the city lacks the authority to sell. Give the city this power and the immediate result will be the lowering of rates, as competition always lowers them.

"It may be objected that for the city to begin the sale of electricity will result in the raising of taxes. This will not be the result. The only expense will be the wiring of the consumer's residence, and this will be paid by him as will be provided in the contract."

Traction Case Cited.

Mayor Dunne took up the objections which have been raised in committee against municipal ownership and the arguments based on failures of towns to conduct municipal enterprises.

"It is true," he admitted, "that there have been failures in municipal ownership, but have there been none in private ownership? The great traction company of Chicago now in the hands of a receiver might answer."

The mayor produced a table of figures showing reductions in the price of electric light and gas by the undertaking of municipal operation.

"We ask you in the interest not only of Chicago but also of the state at large to be given the right to regulate the price of gas and electric light, and further the right to own and operate plants. The people of Illinois are worthy of this trust and they may be relied on to exercise it judiciously and as wisely as the directors of any private enterprise. This is what we ask of you."

Attorney Beale Hurls Bomb.

The mayor's speech was surprisingly brief, and he gave way to Attorney Beale of the Chicago Edison company. Mr. Beale assailed the Chicago delegation in his first utterance.

"I admit the right of the state to regulate such companies as that I represent," he said. "I may differ with others as to the manner in which such regulation shall be undertaken. For several years such bills as these we now are considering have been before the legislature. They never have been pressed and we never thought it necessary to come down here. It is probable that nothing more would have come of these bills if it had not been for an unfortunate happening last week.

"At that time a newspaper in Chicago undertook to do something which might be called stirring up the animals. Thereupon there ensued an outcry on the part of certain elements in Chicago. This did not come from the people. I look around me in vain for an uprising of the people. I see certain men who represent nothing but themselves. I see no representation of the tax paying people.

Assails Fisher's Views.

"Mr. Fisher represents a certain something, and I give him credit for sincerity in what he says. I will not assail Mr. Fisher, although I may assail his views. Mr. Fisher unfortunately does not know what he is talking about. It happens that I do. I do not hold, with Mayor Dunne, that commissions are failures. I don't believe that corruption or anything else makes the work of the interstate commerce commission unsatisfactory or the work of the railroad and warehouse commission ineffective.

"For the purpose of regulating such companies as that which I represent I should suggest a commission, in which the company would have representation, a commission of three, one of which would be appointed by the mayor, another by the company, and a third by the other two."

From this suggestion Mr. Beale jumped to the subject of municipal ownership, and landed in the midst of a dispute with Mayor Dunne.

"If you want an illustration of the monumental folly of municipal ownership look at the water works of Chicago," he declared. "You doubtless have read something of this attempt at municipal ownership in one of the Chicago papers. Pick up your Chicago paper tomorrow morning and see what the health department says about this water. Nobody reads it, but there it is. Suspicious, bad, fair, etc. What city would stand for such conditions if a private concern had the plant?"

Assents to Mayor's Point.

Mayor Dunne jumped to his feet in defense of the water department. "Isn't it a fact, Mr. Beale," he asked, "that Chicago has cheaper water than any other city?"

"Yes," admitted the attorney, and the mayor sat down with an energetic nod of his head.

"But," continued Mr. Beale, "why shouldn't it have with a limitless supply of lake water at its gates?"

"Cleveland isn't a great distance from the lake is it?" asked the mayor, returning to the attack.

"I don't know what the Cleveland rates are," replied Mr. Beale.

Mayor Dunne sat down again with another energetic nod of his head.

"But look at the kind of water," insisted Attorney Beale.

"Don't you know that water won't run up hill!" cried the mayor. "Don't you know that the city has spent millions in the drainage canal in an effort to turn the sewers from the lake?"

"Yes, but who turned the sewers into the lake in the first place?" asked Beale in return. "What I am trying to show is administrative incapacity at various times."

The mayor held his peace and the attorney went on to explain that he had been corporation counsel of the city at one time, and knew of the city matters of which he spoke. This statement awoke a memory in the mind of a representative who was in the last general assembly.

Man with Memory Subsides.

"Weren't you the corporation counsel down here two years ago asking us for the Mueller bill?" the representative demanded suddenly from the floor.

Mr. Beale hastened to say that he was not corporation counsel then, and the man with the memory subsided.

The attorney then argued against municipal ownership by comparing City Electrician Ellicott's figures on the city lighting plant with the figures of Haskins & Sells.

"And why did not these people bring their best witnesses, their expert, down here?" he asked. "Why isn't Mr. Ellicott here? It is my impression that he is not here because his views will not aid the cause which this Chicago delegation seeks to advance."

To prove the impracticability of the electric lighting scheme for which the city desires the enabling act, Mr. Beale explained that an investigation of the power capable of being produced by the drainage canal and transmitted to Chicago had been made.

"It discloses that from 18,000 to 20,000 horse power can be transmitted to Chicago," he said. "That is about sufficient to light the streets."

He referred to the Chicago municipal election, and said:

"We elected a good judge to be mayor. Now what does a judge know of business or of running a waterworks? I ask this without meaning any disrespect to Mayor Dunne."

The attorney bowed to the mayor and the mayor bowed to the attorney. Mr. Beale referred to the fact that when the police wanted higher salaries and the council was unable to increase them the coppers went out in the wards and made it hot for the aldermen. He used this as an illustration of the political danger which prevented municipal undertakings from being effective. Then up rose Mayor Dunne again.

"Would you advise that the police be turned over to a corporation?" he asked.

"No," replied the attorney.

"Why not?" cried Representative Daugherty.

"Because police duty is one of a city's functions," replied Beale.

In closing the attorney said:

"I have admitted that such companies as we represent need control. I represent only the Chicago Edison company, and have no interest in the two gas companies except such as is aroused by the fact that we are attacked together in this bill. I may say for the gas companies that gas cannot be sold in Chicago for 75 cents, but these companies have their own representatives to state their case. Admitting that control of natural monopolies is necessary it yet remains to determine the method of control, and hasty legislation is not calculated to determine it.

"Here we are in the closing days of the legislature trying to settle this proposition by snap judgment. We, the representatives of these corporations, ask that you use deliberation. It is not a subject which you can settle in a few days' consideration, and we ask that you give it the attention it needs."

Refers to Judge Grosscup.

Mr. Church announced that unless there were objections the hearing would be closed by Representative Daugherty, speaking for the city council and the people of Galesburg. He assailed the commission idea which the gas and electric light officials had brought forward. He also gave brief attention to Judge Grosscup, referring to THE TRIBUNE'S account of his successful realization of a dream of a competency.

"This judge was given control of a traction corporation," said Daugherty. "Now he has a half million dollars."

He paid his respects to the railroad and warehouse commission.

When Daugherty had finished, Church announced that the committee would go into legislative session.

As soon as the committee got the two bills under consideration—the bill authorizing all cities, towns, and villages to regulate the price of gas or electricity, and the bill to enable them to undertake the municipal ownership of plants—the work was brisk and businesslike.

Dailey at once offered an amendment to the first bill which in effect provided that rates once fixed should not be changed within three years, and that they should be "just and reasonable."

Then Lindly got to his feet with his amendment. He read it once and looked at the committee benignly. Dailey seemed to be struggling to grasp it fully and seemed not to be overpowered with rejoicing. Finally he got to his feet to protest.

"Isn't it a fact," he asked, "that a record such as you provide shall be obtained in every case before rates are fixed by the council? Isn't it a fact that such a record might act as a bar to the rate being declared just by the court?"

The question was involved, and Lindly contemplated the questioner abstractly as he seemed to revolve the query around in his mind.

Dailey Presents Question.

"Did you ask me a question?" he asked, giving up all hope of understanding it. Dailey had struggled mentally until he was in shape to present the question more intelligently.

"Your amendment provides for an investigation," he began. "This investigation opens the way for the gas companies to introduce evidence. As a result of it a record of testimony will be obtained. Suppose the gas company packed this record with its own evidence. Suppose the council rejected the conclusions drawn in this record. Suppose a rate were fixed which was not in accordance with the finding of the investigation, but which still was just. Now, would not a court throw out such a rate simply because it was not based on the record of the investigation?"

"How could it if the rate were just?" asked Lindly.

"But according to the evidence in the record it might not be just," asserted Dailey.

"Won't you agree," asked another member of the committee, "that an investigation ought to precede the fixing of the rate?"

"In my amendment," said Dailey, "I provide that the rate shall be reasonable and just. That is the simple way of getting at it and it covers the ground."

"Splitting Hairs," Says Grey.

"It is the same thing," said Lindly.

"This is just splitting hairs," declared Grey. "Let's vote."

Dailey sat down, still protesting, and unconvinced.

"I'll read the amendment again," volunteered Lindly. "The more you read it the better it sounds."

Then with a benevolent smile he read it again:

"How about that three year limit?" he was asked.

"Doesn't that give the council the right to change the rate every day if it wants to."

"Yes," replied Lindly, but no further questions were asked along this line, although it was understood to cover a point on which the companies had been insistent.

There was an immediate demand for a vote, and when Church put the question in the shape of a motion to table "Lindly's amendment" it was lost, Dailey and a couple of others being the only ones voting to table it. Then on the question of adopting Lindly's amendment all voted for it except Dailey and the couple of others.

Motion to Report Prevails.

This being disposed of, Representative Pattison moved that the bill as amended be reported out and this motion was carried unanimously.

"I move we adjourn," shouted Lindly, jumping to his feet.

"Hold on there," cried Egan and S. E. Erickson, jumping up.

"We still have the municipal ownership bill."

There was a chorus of objections to considering it, but Egan and Erickson held their ground. Church, giving the municipal ownership bill a fair show, refused to recognize Lindly, and that member had to take his seat. While the advocates of municipal ownership were fighting for recognition Representative Breidt stepped forward with his substitute bill covering granting the authority which Chicago lobbyists especially urged, the right to sell electricity.

"I move we adjourn," cried Lindly, getting to his feet again.

This time he secured recognition, but there was an uproar from the democrats. Egan shook his fist at the assembled committeemen. There were yells for a roll call on the motion to adjourn, but the difficulty was solved finally by agreement that the Breidt substitute should be read. It was immediately put to a viva voce vote and lost overwhelmingly. Egan was on his feet immediately demanding that the original bill be considered.

"I move we adjourn," vociferated Lindly again.

"Roll call," shouted the democrats.

Church called for a rising vote, and by 18 to 11 the committee dissolved itself, leaving the municipal ownership bill peacefully reposing undisturbed on the table. The democrats, with Dailey and Harris, voted against adjournment, and therefore are counted for the municipal ownership proposition.

The Chicago republicans voted with the down state republicans for adjournment, and thus are considered as voting against allowing Chicago to dispose of its surplus electricity.

It was nearly 7 o'clock by the time of adjournment, and with the legislature meeting at 7:30 the tired out members of the municipal corporation hustled for their suppers.

LOCAL OPTION IS KILLED BY HOUSE

Bill So Amended as to Be Certain of Rejection When It Reaches the Senate.

HOWL COMERFORD DOWN.

Calls Opponents of the Measure "Cowards Hiding Behind Surgical Amendments."

Springfield, Ill., April 27.—By a vote of 70 to 66, the house tonight cut the county feature out of the local option bill, senate bill No. 95, and then proceeded to so emasculate it that its backers could hardly recognize it. Elated by their success in cutting off the county feature on Mr. Castle's motion, the members of the house stumbled over themselves in attempts to cut off many of the other features of the bill. At the end of the session the bill was minus the county and precinct features, the referendum clause, and the clause providing for combinations of the ward and precincts.

These amendments probably kill the bill, as the senate is not likely to concur in them.

While the debate on the amendments was in progress, Mr. Comerford attempted to speak. He called the opponents of the bill "a lot of cowards, hiding behind these surgical amendments," and for his pains was howled down. A dozen times he tried to speak, but could get no further than a charge of some sort against the opponents of the bill and was howled down.

When Mr. Sheldon called up the bill there was a chorus of "object" from the floor, but the objections were ignored by the speaker, who directed the clerk to read the bill. Mr. Brown moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Supt. Anderson Is Attacked.

"This house is facing one of the most extraordinary situations any house ever faced," he said. "This bill is not new. It is an old friend for several sessions back. It has had fair treatment, especially last session."

He then attacked William H. Anderson, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league. He told of the actions of the league in attacking at election time those who voted against the bill.

"But this bill is not a local option bill," he continued. "It is prohibition, absolute. If it were so labeled it could never pass this house, and it is for this reason that it is called 'local option' in the title."

Sheldon moved the previous question, and said the league did not desire a roll call, but when the question was put he joined several others in demanding a roll call. The motion to strike out the enacting clause of the local option bill was lost—yeas 53, nays 81. Mr. Castle then moved to strike out the county feature, and the house refused to table the amendment, and on a roll call it was adopted 70 to 66.

Mr. Smejkal moved to strike out the precinct feature. This amendment, too, was adopted, but on a viva voce vote. He then moved to strike out the referendum clause. Mr. Browne objected.

Pruning the Measure Close.

On a standing vote the amendment to cut off the referendum clause was adopted by a vote of 74 to 26. Mr. Kleeman offered an amendment providing that the bill should not apply to existing local option territory. It was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gray moved to strike out the "combination of ward and precinct" feature. It is the worst part of the bill, he said. It was adopted. Mr. Grein moved to strike out the ward feature and word "subdivision" where it appeared. It was lost by a vote of 59 to 69. The bill was then sent to third reading.

SENATE PASSES DIVORCE BILL.

Remarriage Prohibited for One Year and in Certain Cases for Two Years.

Springfield, Ill., April 27.—The senate today passed the bill prohibiting the remarriage of divorced persons for one year in all cases, and for two years where the charge was infidelity. As amended the bill applies only to the party at fault.

The bill authorizing the Chicago library board to issue bonds amounting to $500,000 to purchase sites for branch libraries also passed.

The senate resolution memorializing congress to erect a monument to Abraham Lincoln in Washington was concurred in by the house. The resolution asks congress to appropriate $3,000,000 for that purpose.

By a unanimous vote the house judiciary committee reported out a committee substitute bill for Mr. Karch's measure providing for a new bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, which shall "always and forever be free."

The labor lobby has another grievance. This morning it was discovered that its fellow servant bill, which was ordered reported from the senate committee on judiciary the day before, was not on the calendar, and inquiry developed the fact that the committee had held a special session and reconsidered its vote on the question. This leaves the bill in the committee.

Removal Notice.

The Wisconsin Central railway city ticket and freight office will remove May 1 to 204 Clark street, Merchants' Loan and Trust building.

NEW PHILADELPHIA GAS LEASE.

Councils Grant Operating Rights for 75 Years for $25,000,000, and Specify a $1 Rate.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 27.—[Special.]—The councils today at a special meeting released the city gas works to the United Gas Improvement company.

The city is to get $25,000,000, and the people, under the ordinance, will pay $1 per thousand feet for gas until 1927 and after that 90 cents until 1960.

Under the present lease, which still has twenty-three years to run, and which is abrogated by the new seventy-five year lease, the people would have gotten 90 cent gas in 1907. The city also relinquishes its 10 per cent per year in gross receipts.

Mayor Weaver will be out of town until everything is ready for his signature, and will save himself many calls from delegations from the gas bill paying public.

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Franklin air-cooling is right or wrong. Our rapid growth would indicate that we are right; but we might be wrong.

Look into this *Franklin* matter—whether our cutting the record from *San Francisco to New York in half*, our winning so many races with stock cars, etc., etc., were all accidents or whether they prove that the *Franklin* air-cooled motor and *Franklin* motor-car construction throughout are right or wrong.

Come and see. The matter is simple. Send for catalogue anyway.

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CARNEGIE GIVES $10,000,000 MORE

Ironmaster Endows a Fund for Annuities to Aged College Professors.

REASONS FOR THE GIFT.

Hopes to Encourage Men to Take Up Teaching with Certainty of Being Cared For.

New York, April 27.—[Special.]—Andrew Carnegie gave away $10,000,000 more today by endowing a fund of that amount to provide annuities for college professors who are got able to continue in active service. The only colleges excluded from benefit of the fund are those which are supported by the state or which are strictly sectarian. In other respects race, creed, sex, or color are not considered.

The announcement of this gift of $10,000,000 brings the sum total of Andrew Carnegie's known benefactions up to $112,912,238—and these figures do not include the smaller sums he has given for libraries since Dec. 1, 1901, the figures for which are not at hand. According to the hasty preliminary inquiry by Mr. Vanderlip and Dr. Pritchett, ninety-three institutions will benefit by the fund. These include 3,000 persons. Their salaries aggregate $7,720,000. The average salary in colleges is $1,800; in technical schools and universities, $3,200. The average age of professors is 41 years. The annuity from the Carnegie fund will in no case exceed $2,400 and the trustees will aim to make it the equivalent of half pay.

Announcement of the Gift.

The gift of a $10,000,000 fund for college professors was announced today by Frank A. Vanderlip, vice president of the National City bank, who will be one of the trustees. College professors in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland will share in the distribution of the income of the fund. United States Steel corporation 5 per cent first mortgage bonds for $10,000,000 have been transferred to a board of trustees, and steps will be taken at once to organize a corporation to receive the donation.

A board of twenty-five trustees, twenty-three of whom are heads of universities, colleges, or technological schools, will have charge of the fund. The trustees will hold their first meeting on Nov. 15 next. Prior to that meeting Frank A. Vanderlip and Dr. H. S. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will obtain data for its guidance.

Millions Already Transferred.

The announcement of Mr. Carnegie's latest gift was made in the following statement to the public, made by Mr. Vanderlip:

"Mr. Andrew Carnegie has transferred to a board of trustees, consisting in the main of presidents of the most important colleges in the United States and Canada, $10,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent steel corporation bonds. The purpose of the trust fund thus created is to provide annuities for college professors in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, who from old age or other special disability are no longer in a position to render the most efficient service.

"It is Mr. Carnegie's belief that this fund will not only provide a dignified pension for a body of most worthy, self-sacrificing, and poorly paid men, but that it will be of distinct value to the cause of education in offering an opportunity to the trustees of a college to retire members of its faculty who have faithfully served the institution for many years, and to replace such men with young, vigorous, and efficient professors. I am taking the liberty of inclosing herewith Mr. Carnegie's letter outlining the nature of his bequest. This letter was written to the members of the board of trustees. The list of trustees is also inclosed. All have accepted.

"Steps will at once be taken to organize a corporation to formally receive the bequest. The first meeting of the board of trustees has been called for Nov. 15. In the meantime it is Mr. Carnegie's desire that Dr. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and myself proceed to obtain data from all the institutions concerned for use at the meeting of the trustees. The bonds which Mr. Carnegie has so generously donated have a market value of $11,000,000 and will produce an annual income of $500,000.

"The corporation which is being formed will be styled 'The Carnegie Foundation.'"

Carnegie Explains Object.

Mr. Carnegie's letter to the trustees is dated April 16, and is as follows:

"I have reached the conclusion that the least rewarded of all the professions is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions. New York City generously, and wisely, provides retiring pensions for teachers in her public schools, and also for her policemen. Few indeed of our colleges are able to do so. The consequences are grievous. Able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career, and many old professors whose places should be occupied by younger men cannot be retired.

"I have, therefore, transferred to you and your successors as trustees, $10,000,000 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of the United States Steel corporation, the revenue from which is to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of universities, colleges, and technical schools in our own country, Canada, and Newfoundland, under such conditions as you may adopt from time to time. Expert calculations shows that the revenue will be ample for the purpose.

Some Colleges Are Excluded.

"The fund applies to the three classes of institutions named, without regard to race, creed, or color. We have, however, to recognize that state and colonial governments which have established, or mainly support, universities, colleges, or schools may prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the state. I cannot, therefore, presume to include them.

"There is another class which states do not aid, their constitutions in some cases even forbidding it, viz.: sectarian institutions. Many of these established long ago were purely sectarian but today are free to all sons of all creeds or of none—such are not to be considered sectarian now. Only such as are under control of a sect or require trustees (or a majority thereof), officers, faculty, or students to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test, are to be excluded.

"Trustees shall hold office for five years and be eligible for reelection. The first trustees shall draw lots for one, two, three, four, or five year terms, so that one-fifth shall retire each year. Each institution participating in the fund shall cast one vote for trustees.

Trustees to Have Free Hand.

"The trustees are hereby given full powers to manage the trust in every respect; to fill vacancies of non-ex-officio members; appoint executive committees, employ agents, realize securities, and generally speaking to do all things necessary in their judgment to secure the most beneficial administration of the funds.

"By a two-thirds vote they may from time to time apply the revenues in a different manner and for a different though similar purpose to that specified, should coming days bring such changes as render this necessary in their judgment to produce the best results possible for the teachers and for education.

"No trustee shall incur any legal liability arising from his trusteeship. All traveling and hotel expenses incurred by trustees in the performance of their duties shall be paid from the fund, the expenses of wife or daughter accompanying the trustees to the annual meeting included.

"I hope this fund may do much for the cause of higher education and to remove a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions.

"Gratefully yours,

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

INSURE $1,800,000 ENDOWMENT

Raising of $880,000 in Tennessee Carries $1,000,000 More for Teachers' College.

Columbia, S. C., April 27.—Dr. Wycliffe Rose, dean of the Peabody college at Nashville, announces that $800,000 has been raised, all in the state of Tennessee, for the teachers' college at Nashville. This will insure an endowment of $1,800,000 to begin with, as the trustee of the Peabody fund has promised $1,000,000. Of the $800,000, the legislature of Tennessee voted $200,000. Dr. Rose also said a member of the board had made an offer to give an additional $250,000, provided the college raise a similar sum. It is understood here that this member is J. Pierpont Morgan.

PEARSONS' GIFTS ARE NAMED.

Philanthropist Tells What the Five Colleges Are to Which He Will Give $135,000.

Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons yesterday announced the names of the five southern colleges among which he will distribute $135,000. At the same time he rejected the requests of some 400 institutions.

The schools chosen by Dr. Pearsons were as follows:

Grant university, Chattanooga, Tenn., $50,000.
Guilford college, Greensboro, N. C., $25,000.
Piedmont college, Demorest, Ga., $25,000.
Washington college, Tennessee, $25,000.
West Virginia seminary, Morgantown, W. Va., $10,000.

"You can say for me," said the philanthropist in his office, 135 Adams street, "that I am through for the present, and will pay no attention to requests for gifts for six months.

"The colleges to which I give these presents must raise $3 for themselves for every $1 I give them, and this must be done within a year. Thus a college receiving $25,000 must raise $75,000, and others in the same ratio."

Henry C. Newell, dean of Piedmont college, and Thomas Newlin, dean of Guilford college, called on Dr. Pearsons to thank him for his donations.

INVITE RIZAL MONUMENT BIDS.

Filipino Hero Is to Have Shaft in Manila That Will Cost $100,000, Philippine Money.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department has announced that the Rizal monument committee of the Philippine islands invites competitive designs for a monument to the Filipino patriot, writer, and poet, José Rizal, Manila. Preference in materials is to be given to such as are produced in the archipelago. The estimated cost of the monument must not exceed $100,000. A prize of $5,000 in Philippine currency will be given to the successful competitor and a second prize of $2,000.

REVIVES NIAGARA POWER BILL.

Its Provisions Are Injected Into New York Senate Measure as Amendment and Sent to Committee.

Albany, N. Y., April 27.—[Special.]—An attempt was made in the senate today to resurrect the Leggett Niagara power bill, shelved in the assembly yesterday. The provisions of this measure were rejected in the form of an amendment to Senator Cassidy's bill extending powers of condemnation to electrical power transmission companies, and the amended bill was recommitted to the committee on miscellaneous corporations.

VIEWS OF THE TRUSTEES NAMED TO ADMINISTER ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO RETIRED EDUCATORS.

SPLENDID THING FOR EDUCATION

President Harper of Chicago University Had Discussed the Project with Mr. Carnegie and Explains Some Features of the Great Gift.

A most magnificent thing for the cause of education. It gives to the calling of the professor a standing and a dignity it never has had before. It offers to the man who has spent a lifetime in the work of advancing education something to look forward to in his old age. College professors are notoriously poorly paid all over the country. The great majority of them never are able to do more than live within their salary. When they at last are forced to give up their work, either because of old age or through physical inability to continue their duties, they now will have something to look forward to besides the poorhouse.

According to the rules under which the money is given the University of Chicago does not come in for a share of the endowment, as our constitution requires that a majority of the trustees belong to the Baptist church. It has been the policy of the university since its founding, however, not to have itself regarded as a sectarian institution, and, as I have been named as a trustee of the fund, I do not think it is Mr. Carnegie's intention to exclude us.

The idea of pensioning off professors is not a new one. Several of the leading universities of the country have been working towards it for a number of years. Harvard already has in operation a system of providing for their veterans, and we have been working to establish something similar. Our board of trustees has appointed a committee, with Mr. A. C. Bartlett as chairman, which will report some time this spring on ways and means to accomplish our end. Mr. Carnegie's gift comes, however, at a most opportune time, and offers the possibility of carrying out plans which otherwise many universities would not be in a position to accomplish for years.

I have talked with Mr. Carnegie over the matter, as have others. I saw him the last time I was in New York, and have seen him whenever I have been in the east recently.

There are still a multitude of details which must be arranged before the plan can be carried out in its entirety. Rules of eligibility, restrictions as to the age of the beneficiary, whether the money is to be given to all teachers or only to those who have carried on investigations—these things, and many others, must be arranged and provided for before we can go ahead. At the meeting of the board with Mr. Carnegie in New York next fall these matters will be discussed. In the meantime, the sum of $10,000,000 will be drawing interest, so that when we finally are ready to go ahead it will be considerably larger than it is at present. WILLIAM R. HARPER.

PREMIUM ON SCHOLAR'S LIFE.

President Schurman of Cornell Enthusiastic in His Commendation of the Purpose of the Carnegie Fund.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Carnegie's gift for pensioning professors shows a wise and statesmanlike head and a generous and sympathetic heart. It will be of immense value to higher education in America. It makes professorships more attractive and dignified positions. In an age given over to money making pursuits, it puts a premium on the scholar's life.

Hitherto old and infirm professors have suffered dismissal, which is a terrible hardship to them, or they have been allowed to continue their work when unfit for it, which is a great injustice to them. Mr. Carnegie's gift affords them a dignified and assured position.

But I repeat that the gift for its influence on our higher education and civilization should be gratefully received by the American people in general as well as by our professors, who are the direct beneficiaries.

Blessings on the head of Andrew Carnegie. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN.

WILL PROVE OF GREAT VALUE.

President Seelye of Smith College Says It Will Attract Desirable Men to the Profession.

Northampton, Mass., April 27.—No gift has been made to colleges in general which will prove of such great value. It will attract and retain in the profession those who are best qualified to instruct in the higher institutions. L. CLARK SEELYE.

PROVISION A NOBLE ACT.

President Jordan of Leland Stanford University Shows How It Will Provide Against the Poverty So Many Professors Incur.

Stanford University, Cal., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The provision made by Mr. Carnegie for the retiring professors in our universities is a noble act in the cause of American education. It will raise the standard of the profession by attracting better men to it and strengthening the hands of those now engaged in it.

The universities recognize that the successful professor has no alternative but poverty, the demands upon him, whatever his salary, outrunning it. He has no opportunity to make money except at the expense of his usefulness as a teacher or investigator. Our universities are in the same difficulty.

The demands of higher education, especially for professional training, exceed the provision for it. Hence the universities are not able to make adequate provision for the pensioning of their professors, although recognizing that it is economical to treat generously the professor emeritus. To save him from worry in event of old age or disability is to add to his present and future usefulness in the cause of higher education. This Mr. Carnegie's generous grant will aim to do.

DAVID S. JORDAN.

HAS FAR REACHING BENEFITS.

Prof. McClelland of Knox College Says It Will Attract Bigger Men to Educational Work.

Galesburg, Ill., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I regard the establishment of the $10,000,000 fund by Andrew Carnegie to provide retiring annuities for college instructors as one of his wisest and most far reaching benefices. College instructors, when their equipment and the character of their service is considered, are as a rule poorly paid, and with difficulty they are able to save sufficiently for support in case of disability or old age. Such a provision as this fund insures all, and will be an added inducement to lead the strongest men into the profession and to hold them there. THOMAS MCCLELLAND.

STARTS SYSTEM OF PENSIONS.

President Pritchett of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Discusses the Gift.

Boston, Mass., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I consider Mr. Carnegie's endowment one of the most important gifts ever made to education. It establishes in this country the principle of retired pay for college places. The average pay of the college professor is only $2,000. Mr. Carnegie's gift adds to that a security against ill health and old age. It will go far to attract to the teacher's life scholarly and able men.

HENRY S. PRITCHETT.

UPLIFT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

President Craighead of Tulane University Says It Will Encourage Able Men to Enter the Profession.

New Orleans, La., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A mighty uplift for higher education, encouraging able men to enter and remain in the profession. With this end in view, the revenues of the fund should be distributed according to the wishes of the founder. No matured views as to detail. E. B. CRAIGHEAD.

SAVES FROM COMMERCIAL LIFE.

President Bell of Drake University Says It Will Stimulate the Cause of Higher Education.

Des Moines, Ia., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The income from the Carnegie trust fund will stimulate the cause of higher education in that it will save to the profession many of the ablest and most talented teachers who would otherwise of necessity engage in commercial pursuit. HILL MCCLELLAND BELL.

EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE GIFT.

President Hadley of Yale Says Its Uses Will Be Discovered Later.

New Haven, Conn., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is an exceedingly valuable gift, of whose uses we shall know more in the future than we do now.

A. T. HADLEY.

DONE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE.

President Peterson of McGill University Points Out How the Carnegie Gift Will Be Welcomed by the Administration of Every College.

Montreal, Que., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The new Carnegie foundation will be welcomed by the administration of every college and university. It will add an element of attractiveness to the profession of teaching which will help to make up for the comparatively unremunerative condition under which that profession is carried on.

From this point of view, Mr. Carnegie has done a national, perhaps a Canadian should say an international, service. There is a distinct danger that in competition with other callings college teaching may fail to attract the best talent. As one of the highest of all forms of national service it should be put in a position to do so.

For college trustees the question of superannuation is always a difficult and delicate one. Their path has been made easy by this new gift, and Mr. Carnegie deserves well of the whole sisterhood of universities for his munificent and thoughtful generosity. M. PETERSON.

GREAT HELP TO PROFESSION.

President Plantz of Lawrence University Says It Will Keep at Work Many Teachers Receiving Small Salaries and Will Relieve Many Men in Old Age.

Appleton, Wis., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The gift of Mr. Carnegie will help keep in the profession teachers receiving moderate salaries. It will be a great help to those temporarily disabled who have not been able to save to meet emergencies, and it will relieve many men in old age whose lives have been a financial sacrifice for the cause of learning. Many professors in western and southern colleges receive from one thousand to twelve hundred a year, and cannot possibly save against the day of adversity or for the time of retirement. I presume the trustees can best distribute by a consideration of cases represented by the faculties of different institutions, but I have not yet given this matter consideration.

SAMUEL PLANTZ.

STANDARD FOR THE WORLD.

President Crawford of Allegheny College Considers It the Most Notable Benefaction for Higher Education in Modern Times.

Meadville, Pa., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I consider Mr. Carnegie's gift the most notable and important benefaction for higher education in modern times. In originality and uniqueness it equals the great bequest of Cecil Rhodes, and in disinterested generosity far surpasses it. It gives a new dignity to the teaching profession in the United States. There is not a college or university professor in the land but will enter upon his work tomorrow with new enthusiasm and devotion because of the announcement of what Mr. Carnegie has done. It is not too much to say that this gift will set a new standard for the world.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

WILL RAISE TEACHING STANDARD

President King of Oberlin College Thinks It Will Do Much to Better the Quality of the Teachers at the Various Institutions.

Oberlin, O., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I believe that the fund will do much to raise the standard of the teaching profession; that it will do much in a financial way for the institutions at vital points. It will also aid to better the quality of the people of the institution so helped. I don't see how the amount of money could be expended in a way to contribute more to the educational life of the country. H. C. KING.

PROFESSION NEEDS THE MONEY.

President McCormick, Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, Expresses His Appreciation of the Gift.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 27.—I think it one of the most excellent things Mr. Carnegie has done, and I am glad of an opportunity to express my hearty and unreserved appreciation of such an act. There is no profession in the world more in need or more deserving of some aid of this kind than professors and instructors at schools.

S. B. MCCORMICK.

MUST BE POLITE IN BUSINESS.

President Angell Tells University of Michigan Seniors That Good Address Is Better than Diploma.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 27.—[Special.]—"Politeness As One of the Cardinal Principles of Success in the Business World" today was the text of President James B. Angell's address to senior cap and gown swing out.

"When you leave college," said Dr. Angell, "in raising this new standard on a par with the old saws, such as honesty and perseverance, you must discover how to gear your selves into the world. Men of great ability keep turning on their own axis all their lives without making anything else go, just because they are not geared to touch the needs of a social world."

Dr. Angell said that good address was better than a diploma in giving a graduate a start in the world, and cited the instance of a firm whose manager applied for more Michigan graduates because of the fine impression made by the first Michigan boy he employed.

SELL WATER ON BUSINESS BASIS.

Commissioner Patterson Consults Corporation Men for Plan.

ALL PROMISE THEIR AID.

Purpose Is to Put Into Effect System Used by the Private Companies.

Commissioner Patterson of the department of public works is determined to put the municipally operated water department on the business like basis which it would have if it were a private corporation and which it has not had in the fifty-four years of its management, or mismanagement, by the city. He called into conference yesterday officials connected with public utility corporations and requested them to submit the plans under which their companies are operated.

The invitations to the conference were sent out by the commissioner at the same time that he started the movement to have the Mueller law system of accounting applied to the water service. The officials who responded were Louis A. Ferguson, general manager of the Commonwealth Electric company; Clarence K. Wooster, vice president of the People's Gas company; Chief Engineer Williamson of the same concern; and A. S. Hibbard, second vice president and general manage of the Chicago Telephone company. City Engineer Ericson also was called into the meeting.

Corporation Men Offer Their Aid.

Commissioner Patterson briefly told the corporation representatives his purpose to introduce into the water department the business methods found successful in the operation of their utilities. The visitors unanimously offered to put their systems of accounting at the disposal of the city. Mr. Ferguson sketched a diagram showing the classification into which the accounts of the electrical company are divided. Among them were accounts showing clearly the amounts annually required for operation, for depreciation, for sinking fund, for interest, for insurance, and other purposes necessary to arrive at the exact cost of the electric current to the company and ultimately the profit and financial condition. Mr. Wooster, for the gas company, and Mr. Hibbard, for the telephone company, drew similar diagrams, illustrating specific conditions. In many respects the system in vogue in the gas company, it was declared, will be more suited to adaptation to the water department.

Commissioner Patterson has been trying to find out how much the water supplied by the city costs the city to convey to the consumer. He has been unable to discover any kind of account in which the cost of a thousand gallons to the city is shown. No one in the water department has the remotest idea of the expense of production of its commodity.

Nourse Has No Cost Figures.

Supt. Nourse, when asked for information on this point, produces a table which purports to show that water is cheaper in Chicago to the consumer than in any other city in the country. But the matter of the cost of production, he says, is "outside his department."

It was, therefore, more than illuminating when Mr. Ferguson showed Commissioner Patterson the account kept by his corporation to show the exact cost of production of each unit of electricity supplied consumers.

Mr. Wooster followed with the plan of the gas company's method of keeping track of the cost of producing each foot of gas. Only when such accounts have been introduced into the water department will it be possible to determine whether the annual million dollar profit claimed for the water service is genuine or "paper."

EXPRESS COMPANY AIDS CITY.

It Has Three Hundred and Sixty Branch Offices at Which Water Taxes Can Be Paid.

A. Wygant, general agent of the United States Express company, wishes to correct a statement made in THE TRIBUNE'S comment on the suggestion of Mayor Dunne that substations be established throughout the city for the payment of water taxes. The mayor said he had long been of the opinion that these stations should be established for the greater convenience of the public, thus reducing the number of citizens obliged to visit the city hall and removing one objection to the transfer of city headquarters to the west side. Mr. Wygant writes to say that every United States Express office in the city is a water tax substation, 360 branches being authorized by the city to receive payments of water assessments. Apparently the mayor either was ignorant of this arrangement or contemplated the divorce of the substations from the express company and their establishment as purely municipal bureaus. At any rate, THE TRIBUNE'S editorial approval of the plan was based on the mayor's direct statement.

COREA-JORDAN WEDDING OFF.

Understood Among Woman's Friends at Macon, Ga., She Will Not Wed Nicaraguan.

Macon, Ga., April 27.—[Special.]—Although no announcement has been made, it is understood here that the marriage arranged between Mrs. Ilah Dunlap Jordan of this place and Señor Luis Corea, Nicaraguan minister to the United States, has been broken off, because of the notoriety which attended the engagement.

THESE Kirschbaum Serge Suits out-wear everything but your good opinion of them.

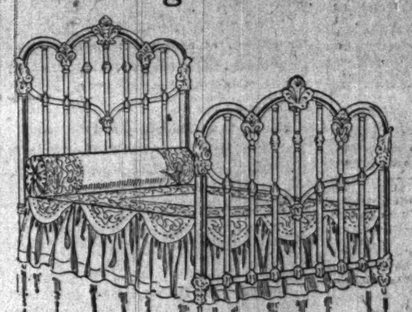
A man who has ever owned one remembers it gratefully. There's plenty of style in them and no question about the fit if you get the size intended for you.

Ask for Kirschbaum Clothes (Warranted). Good stores everywhere, $12 to $25.

Insist on seeing the Kirschbaum label inside breast pocket of coat. New Style Book free if you'll write for it.

A. B. Kirschbaum & Co.
(Makers) Philadelphia and New York

A Bargain in Enamel Beds.



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This Enameled Bed is a new and very handsome design, having fourteen heavy brass rods and chills of great beauty. The posts are 1¼ inch and continuous. It is made in three sizes, 3 feet 6 inches, 4 feet, and 4 feet 6 inches; in three finishes, ivory white, dull black, and Vernis Martin. Compare this bed with any on the market at $19.00. Sale price, 12.75.

REVELL & CO.
Corner Adams St. and Wabash Ave.

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HUNGARIAN NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A Wineglassful a Dose.

The Analysis shows that the richness of Apenta Water in natural saline aperients renders it the safest and most remedial laxative and purgative. READ THE LABEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAYMARKET
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Jessie Bartlett Davis, Genaro & Bailey, Madge Fox, Hughes Musical Trio, Barney First, Clarence Burton, Juggling Neola, The Kinodrome, Watson, Hutchins & Edwards, 4—Avon Comedy Four—4, Alf Holt, Simpson & Pittman, Armstrong & Vern, Sisters Sanson, Jack Orthall.
Prices, 10, 15, 25, 35, 50c; Mats. 10, 15, 25c

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Rose Stahl & Co., Smith & Fuller, Armstrong & Holly, Halley & Meehan, Bowery Boys Quartette, Wilson & DeMonville, Avery & Healy, Harrison & May, Prevost & Prevost, James F. Macdonald, LaVine & Waltons, McConnell Sisters, Lorena Jamison, Drake's Sheep, Billy Clayton, The Kinodrome.
Prices—15—25—35—50c; Reserved, 75c.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Ross & Fenton, Elisabeth Murray, Crawford & Manning, Kine & Gotthold, Colton & Darrow, The DeAcos, Williams & Gordon, The Kinodrome, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny, 3—Marvelous Merrills—3, Ryder's Monkey Circus, Mabel Simpson, Gordon Eldrid, Charlotte Ravenscroft, Downey & Williard, The Stantons.
PRICES—10—15—25—35—50 CENTS.

LA SALLE || TONIGHT AT 8:15
THE SPARKLING ISLE IN AN OCEAN OF SHOWS.
THE ISLE OF BONG BONG
MATINEE TOMORROW.

SAM T. JACK'S
Madison-st. nr. State. Tel. Cent. 3199
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY AT 2 AND 8.
CHOW CHOW CO.
AND
FRANK FINNEY

GREAT NORTHERN | Every Night 25, 50, 75. | Mats. Sun., Wed., Sat.
The Best New England Play Ever Written.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER

SOUTH SIDE BALL PARK, 39th-st. and Wentworth-av.
BASEBALL TODAY.
White Sox vs. Detroit.
Game called at 3:30.
P. M.—Ladies with escorts admitted free.

10 15 20 30 50 NEW ALHAMBRA. Mats. Sun. Tues. Thurs. Sat.
YON YONSON NOW THE BEST.
Next—JAMES BOYS IN MISSOURI

COLUMBUS | BARGAIN MATINEES Sun., Wed., Sat.
BILLY KERSANDS' BIG MINSTRELS.
Next—"DORA THORNE."

AMUSEMENTS.

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24—DAYS RACING—24
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, APRIL 29, ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 26
SIX OR MORE RACES EACH DAY, COMMENCING AT 2:30 P. M. ADMISSION, $1.00.
MUSIC BY HANKS GREGIER'S ORCHESTRA.
Special trains on Wabash R. R., Dearborn station (Polk St.), direct to grandstand as follows: 7:15 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 12:20 p. m., 12:40 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:20 p. m., 1:35 p. m., 2:05 p. m. All trains stop at 22d St., 41st St., and 63d St. Sundays the 9:15 a. m. train will run direct to grandstand. Returning, one special train will leave Worth Race track each day after the fifth race; all other trains immediately after last race. Also, regular suburban trains to Chicago Ridge at 6:00 and 8:00 a. m., except Sunday, and 9:45 a. m. Sunday only. Fare on all special trains, 25c round trip.

GARRICK—LAST MAT. TOMORROW.
LAST CHANCE FOR THE TREAT.
LILLIAN RUSSELL IN ★★★ LADY TEAZLE.
Management SAM S. SHUBERT.
SUNDAY NIGHT—Seats Selling.
MUSICAL COCKTAIL, F. C. WHITNEY'S "PIFF, PAFF, POUF"

HYDE & BEHMAN'S NIGHTLY at 8.
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WILLIAM A. BRADY Presents
ROBERT B. MANTELL in SHAKESPEARE'S RICHARD III.
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SEARCHLIGHTS OF A GREAT CITY
Next—Glickman's Yiddish Opera Co. in Repertoire.

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GUNTHER'S 212 STATE STREET ...FINE LUNCHEONS
DELICIOUS REFRESHMENTS. FOUR O'CLOCK TEAS, AND AFTER THEATER SUPPERS.

Nasturtiums
Vaughan's Special Mixture
includes the wonderful Chameleon, with different flowers on a single plant from a single seed; also many finest named kinds in every color, fresh seed. Price, oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c. Good mixture, ¼-lb., 20c.
Vaughan's Seedstore 84 & 86 Randolph St. Catalogue free.

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The Safest Theater in the World—40 Exits.
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HOME FOLKS
Big Drama of Life in Illinois—200 People.
EVERY NIGHT. LAST MAT. SAT.
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WM. A. BRADY'S Enormous Musical Production,
ALL 'ROUND CHICAGO
With this Great Array of Talent:
DICK BERNARD, DAN McAVOY, NELLA BERGEN HOPPER, JAS. J. CORBETT, KITTIE MITCHELL, JOS. G. SPARKS, Tony Hart, Frank Hatch, Coakley & McBride, Hans Robert, Misses Burt, Darlow, Baker, Halbert
AND THE
EIGHT MOULIN ROUGE GIRLS
Direct from Paris. First appearance in America.
Engagement Begins Sunday Night.

POWERS' || LAST 2 NIGHTS AND SAT. MAT.
Charles Frohman Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Tonight and Saturday Night and Saturday Matinee in "SUNDAY." By Thomas Raceward.
NEXT MONDAY—Prices, 50c to $1.50.
—IN—
AMELIA BINGHAM "M'lle Marni"

STUDEBAKER MAT. TODAY AT 2:15
—THE PERLEY OPERA CO.—
In the Featureful Comedy Opera Hit,
THE GIRL AND THE BANDIT

GRAND OPERA HOUSE || MATINEE SATURDAY.
MRS. FISKE
And the MANHATTAN COMPANY in
LEAH KLESCHNA.

AMUSEMENTS.

AUDITORIUM
THIS AFTERNOON
AT
ONE O'CLOCK SHARP
Actor's Fund Benefit
SEATS ARE ALL SOLD.
NOTE—Ticket holders are earnestly requested to be seated at One O'clock. The entertainment will be opened with an address by MRS. FISKE.

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VIOLA ALLEN
LAST 2 NIGHTS. Last Matinee Sat.
Notable Company.
Superb Production of
THE WINTER'S TALE
TWO WEEKS BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY
The Incomparable MME.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
In the Comic Opera Success
LOVE'S LOTTERY.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

ORCHESTRA HALL Today at 2:15.
DEDICATION OF ORGAN.
THOMAS ORCHESTRA
FREDERICK A. STOCK, Conductor.
WILHELM MIDDELSCHULTE, Organist.
All Seats on Sale. No Season Tickets.
Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c; Boxes, $15.00.

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JAMES BOYS IN MISSOURI
Next—YON YONSON.

The Tribune.

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LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1905.

JUDGE NOT THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED.

It is time for plain talk about Judge Grosscup. He is engaged in speculative activity of various kinds. He does not deny it. On the contrary, he admits it, with almost an air of bravado. He is interested in a traction company, an electric light and a gas company, and in various other enterprises.

The judge has an associate in Marshall E. Sampsell, clerk of his court, who is also more or less of a speculator. The relations of the judge and the clerk, while they are not unlawful, are not desirable. The judge is associated with the clerk not merely officially but personally and financially. He lives with him a considerable part of the year, if not all. Probably there is not in any other United States court an example of such a degree of intimacy—official, personal, and business—as exists between Judge Grosscup and Clerk Sampsell.

Manifestly the judge is the last man on the bench in this county or district who should undertake to pass upon questions involving the franchises of traction companies. He does not have the confidence of the business community where these questions are concerned, nor does he have the confidence of citizens generally as regards traction matters.

His sense of delicacy, his self-respect, should suggest to him that it would be becoming to turn over all traction litigation to another judge, and confine himself to matters wherein the question of his own personal interest cannot justly be raised.

All agree that Judge Grosscup is an honest man and that he will try to do what he believes to be the right thing. All agree that it is lawful for him to take charge of and administer the affairs of a traction company and define judicially the scope of its privileges, but not all things which are lawful are expedient or edifying. Not as a matter of law but of good taste a judge who is interested in many public utilities should not pass upon the questions involved in the Union Traction litigation.

The situation is becoming serious, if not critical. It will soon demand inquiry by the attorney general's office. If matters reach a certain point there will be a demand for a congressional investigation. If congress were in session now we believe a committee might be sent here to inquire into the situation.

Impeachment is a harsh word, and should not be used in connection with Judge Grosscup. At the present moment, apparently, a United States judge may do almost anything without making himself liable to impeachment. But there are questions which do not relate to illegality or directly touch upon the propriety of a judge's official actions—questions of good taste, of self-respect, of delicacy of feeling, which should suggest themselves to a United States judge before they are called to his attention by the public press or private citizens.

These are the questions that Judge Grosscup should turn over carefully in his mind during the next few days. Then he should decide whether it will be wise for him any longer to be insensible to public opinion.

THE BITER BIT.

The racetrack gamblers have only themselves to thank for the stern measures that the law has seen fit to adopt. Every decent man in the community will applaud the course of State's Attorney Healy. There is nothing to be done but to enforce the law against the gamblers and touts—whether attached to racetracks or not.

The racetrack gamblers have killed their own business. They have not been content to carry it on at proper times and places and in a decent manner, but have ridden the free horse to death. They wanted racing from snowfall to snowfall, from February until December. They wished it to be carried on when the ground was frozen and when it was ten inches under water.

The pretense that their kind of racing is intended to "improve the breed of horses" is the hollowest sham and known to be so by everybody familiar with the facts. No good horse can be run over frozen ground. No stable or string of horses will be permitted to go to some of the tracks that have lately been established near Chicago.

The racetrack gamblers stopped racing at Washington park. The truth about that track is that the sport was partly legitimate and partly not. It was the sport of kings in the clubhouse and more or less the sport of dubious queens in the grand stand. Still, there is some justification for racing as carried on there, or as it might be carried on at places where there is some reasonable background, and patronage derived from persons who honestly enjoy racing, and who can afford to lose the small sums they stake upon the results. But racing as it is carried on at other resorts is an abomination, a scandal, and a disgrace, and ought to be stopped. If it is not possible to stop it at those places without stopping racing at all places, Chicago will do infinitely better without any racing.

A good deal is said about the amount of money which is brought into the city by the racetracks and the increased activity that prevails in saloons, barber shops, and other places of more or less repute. The contributions to the total wealth of the community arising from racing activities, such as prevail at the quasi respectable tracks, do not equal the losses directly or indirectly caused by the "industry," if it may properly be so described. There is perhaps a little more than normal patronage bestowed upon hotels and some other places downtown on account of the presence of the race-track fraternity, but the losses to business and especially the impairment of character among employés of commercial houses, owing to the practice of "following the races," are infinitely greater than any small or sporadic benefit that may arise from the sport.

All honor to State's Attorney Healy! He has declared his intention to enforce the law as he knows it, and the community will applaud his efforts, hold up his hands, and say to him "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

WHO OWNS THE STREETS?

Both parties in the late campaign declared that "the city owns the streets." If the streets belong to the city, manifestly the citizens own them and are entitled to use them for lawful purposes. No citizen needs a pass to use the streets.

Driving over the streets in an orderly way is the right of every citizen. We do not find it anywhere set down in the laws or ordinances that a citizen who wishes to drive in the streets must have a "card" from a union or any other unofficial authority. As the citizens own the streets and the unions do not, there is no escape from the conclusion that a nonunion driver engaged in legitimate business is entitled to the peaceable use of the streets, and while exercising that right is entitled to the protection of the law.

If any organization not recognized by the law shall attempt to obstruct the use of the streets for proper purposes it becomes the duty of the officers of the law to protect the person wishing to use them. Men who attempt to intimidate him or use violence against him should be arrested and punished. It is for the police to arrest promptly men guilty of disorderly conduct, intimidation, or violence, and for the courts to impose an appropriate penalty upon them with equal promptness.

If at any time the police force of Chicago should not be large enough to keep the streets unobstructed for the use of the citizens of Chicago, the force should be indefinitely increased by swearing in extra men.

If enough policemen cannot be obtained in the ordinary way the militia should be called out.

If they are not strong enough to protect the citizens of Chicago in the exercise of their lawful rights the national government should be appealed to.

This is a plain issue in which every citizen is entitled to a square deal, and the "square deal" president in the last analysis will see that the citizens of Chicago get it.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

No man not actively interested in the gas companies through ownership of stock is content to have the present condition of affairs continue. It is manifest that an exorbitant price is charged for gas in Chicago. The stocks of the companies have been watered, rewatered, and reirrigated until they represent the extremest possibilities of watered gas inside the financial departments as well as the actual manufacturing plants.

Dollar gas is a deliberate extortion. The people of Chicago cannot, and will not, submit to it longer. The companies must make up their minds to accept 75 cent gas sooner or later, and the sooner they make up their minds the better off they will be. If they do not accept it voluntarily they will have to do so as the result of pressure. They are precisely in the position of the traction companies, which resisted reasonable compromise when they might have had it, and are now confronted with the choice between competition, municipal ownership, and confiscation.

That is what the gas companies of Chicago will come to within two years if they do not listen to reason now. This opinion is not entertained solely by socialists, anarchists, or persons who believe in the confiscation of public utilities. It is entertained by the average citizen without respect to party or property except as he may or may not be financially interested in the stocks of the gas companies.

With respect to electric light, THE TRIBUNE is unable definitely to express an opinion. It does not know at present whether the charges to small consumers are reasonable or unreasonable, but those to large consumers are reasonable. They are made by contract and are below the published rates. Some of them are extremely low, and after careful examination experts have frequently decided that the largest consumer can get light and power from the electric light company cheaper than he can make them himself. A dozen of the largest consumers in Chicago, including Marshall Field & Co., the Northwestern road, some of the hotels, and THE TRIBUNE itself, will testify to this fact. They have tried both systems and have abandoned individual plants for the central plant, because those allowances for depreciation which are so much spoken of now in connection with municipal ownership devour the profits of almost any small electric light plant. Probably 100 property owners in Chicago will testify to this.

Whether the city can economically run a plant in the outskirts and supply private consumers we are not able to say. Undoubtedly the accounts of the city as far as electric lighting is concerned have not been squarely kept. No allowance has been made for depreciation, the nonpayment of taxes, free water, and other items such as would be entered on the books of a private company.

It may or it may not be that the small consumer is charged too much at present by the electric light company. That is a matter for investigation and determination. But we do not believe that the field of activity of the city in respect to public utilities should be extended too rapidly. We do not believe it should engage in the electric light or gas business until it shall learn properly to administer the water business and the traction business which it is just about to undertake.

We should say that Mayor Dunne and his assistants have their hands pretty full at present. They are to take advice from an expert in Glasgow about traction matters. They would do well to take advice from experts in Glasgow or elsewhere in regard to the water business and improve matters so that it will be possible for the consumer to get the water he pays for at a reasonable price and to stop the enormous wastage, estimated to be from 75 to 80 per cent, which is now going on in the water system.

It is said that the city should expend $25,000,000 to put its water plant in proper condition. Possibly if it were to engage in the gas and electric light business, in a few years the city would be called on to spend $25,000,000 to put these plants in proper condition.

These are serious questions. They should be approached one at a time. This is not the last general assembly to meet in Illinois. Some of the fundamental propositions raised by the proposed municipal ownership of public utilities may well be deferred for the consideration of a future legislature.

In saying this THE TRIBUNE exhibits no special interest in any gas or electric light company. It speaks for itself, but it believes it represents the opinions of perhaps ninety-nine out of every hundred of the business men of Chicago who have given attention to the subject, and in saying this we are raising no objection to the proper regulation of the gas and electric light companies by the city authorities.

For a few years more, anyhow, the Niagara river will take its fall out of the tourists in the same old way.

THIS suspense concerning the whereabouts of Assistant Cashier Goll is becoming hard to bear.

WHEN Miss Anthony says a thing she doesn't take it back, either. You know Susan B.

IF Dowie is worth $20,000,000 he must have rained a part of it.

THE great cause of municipal ownership may have to wait a few days. There is other important business on hand.

AS A mild retort it would be just like Mr. Carnegie to set aside a small fund for the maintenance of decayed dukes.

IF Rojestvensky fails to acquit himself with credit in that sea fight the czar will take a hand in the "heavy firing."

MR. DOLD seems to be preparing to become president of the Federation of Rest.

GROVER CLEVELAND is of the opinion that the fish will bite just as freely as ever, no matter what the women of America may think of him.

HE is 72! Who? Who? Chauncey Depew. Hurroo! Hurroo!

YOUNG Mr. Hyde is credited* with having the costliest and most magnificent stables in America.

---

*Or charged.

THE Standard Oil company simply can't stand everything, Mr. Gladden.

MR. COMERFORD'S only recourse will be to explain his vote through the magazines.

IT will be observed that Fielder Jones gives the "faugh" ball a severe verbal swat.

A MOMENT'S reflection will show that Mrs. Chadwick's success as a financier was relatively greater than that of Mr. Bigelow. She hadn't half his opportunities.

THE case against young Mr. Hyde begins to look dark. The notorious John Doe and Richard Roe are getting mixed up in it.

IF a total absence of hits and runs adds to the interest of the game, why not let the pitcher shoot the ball out of a gun?

"NO POLITICAL interference" with Mr. Dalrymple in his management of the Glasgow street car system? Probably you have a picture of municipal ownership in Chicago operating on that plan.

AS TO the racetrack business in Cook county, the epitaph may as well be written. State's Attorney Healy guarantees the corpse.

COL. WILLIAM TECUMSEH DOWDALL, late of Peoria, still later of Quincy, and now of Memphis, turns up with a prediction that the last named city will be third in population in the United States within fifty years—and the colonel will live to see it if anybody does.

THE testimony seems to show that those unassuming persons, Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, have made more money in the last few years out of the theatrical business, with a smaller investment, than any other artists in the profession.

YOU DON'T have to crowd our cars at the rush hour or any other hour. The streets afford every facility for walking.—The street car magnates.

PERU will be slow to lock horns with Chile if it has a distinct recollection of the result of previous misunderstandings with that country.

A STRIKE that ties up every industry in the city will cause the people to sympathize most profoundly with themselves.

RETIREMENT and the Hon. David Bennett Hill still seem to agree admirably with each other.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Terrible Tommy.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly (making a call)—"I noticed you didn't go to sleep last Sunday morning, Tommy. You seemed much interested in the sermon."

Tommy—"Yes, sir. I bet the marbles with Dick that the sermon wouldn't be more'n twice as long as the prayer. I won it, too!"

Unexpected Tribute.

Mrs. Gwilliams (of the flat above)—"Your children woke me up at 5 o'clock this morning with their noise, and I didn't go to sleep again."

Mrs. Sflint—"Did they? The darlings! They are so full of life!"

Unlucky Slip.

"Sixty-five dollars a year?" exclaimed Mr. Makinbrakes, who was trying to say something flattering to the young married woman with whom he was conversing. Why, Mrs. Van De Vere, it wouldn't even keep you in shoes, let alone—"

Here he saw, from the expression of her face, that the intended compliment had gone wrong.

"I mean, of course," he hastened to add, "the—er—quality of shoes which a lady of your judgment and—aw—position would naturally—not the—h'm—dimensions, you know, because that's something that no man has any business to—and then there are the necessary repairs, you see, from time to time, as well as—I wouldn't for the world have you think that I had any other idea in mind, and—and—by the way, Mrs. Van De Vere, have you read what Mr. Cleveland wrote about women's clubs?"

Painful Misunderstanding.

Miss Pinkie—"Mr. Hunks, you must have heard of my brother. He has done considerable writing. His pen name is Omus Wymus."

Old Hunks—"I didn't know there was such a thing as a 'pen' name. I thought it was always a number."

C. W. T.

What We Get.

Canada has secured 20,000 immigrants in the last year who have located on Canadian farms. In the meantime, the United States is getting the push cart and hurdy-gurdy variety.—Washington Post.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1905: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS has inaugurated a new and more conciliatory policy in Finland, which may be ascribed to the fact that the influence of his mother, the widowed czarina, who always has been a warm friend of the Finns, has obtained the upper hand over him since the tragic death of the late Grand Duke Sergius, who was bitterly opposed to any concession being made to the grand duchy.

Thus Emperor Nicholas has directed the governor general, Prince Obolenski, to suspend until further notice the execution of the most unpopular of all the measures that have been ordered—namely: the decrees making it compulsory for the Finnish recruits to take the oath of allegiance to Nicholas as autocrat of all the Russias instead of as grand duke of Finland, and, worse still, making them liable to serve in Russian regiments under Russian regimental officers outside of Finland instead of serving in purely Finnish regiments commanded by officers of their own race and only called upon to serve beyond the borders of the grand duchy in the event of war. These obnoxious measures, diametrically opposed to the prerogatives accorded to the Finnish people by their constitution, which the czar, like all his predecessors since Alexander I., has solemnly sworn to observe, had contributed more than anything else to imbitter the people of Finland against Emperor Nicholas and against Russia.

Another concession made by the emperor is the reëstablishment of the irremovability of the judges of Finland and the repeal of the decree rendering them liable to summary dismissal by the governor general or the Russian government in case they incurred the displeasure of either the one or the other.

While this does not constitute a restoration of all the prerogatives guaranteed to the Finns by their constitution, and of which they had been deprived, nevertheless it must be regarded as the inauguration on the part of Nicholas II. of a new and happier policy toward his Finnish subjects, who, until, in an unfortunate moment, he was led by Grand Duke Sergius, Senator Plehve, and others to attempt to deprive them of their cherished rights, were among the most loyal and useful lieges of the Muscovite throne. Indeed, until about six years ago, no Finn had ever been known to take part in any movement against the Russian crown nor even against the Russian government.

With regard to the dramatic suicide of the Margravine Pallaviccini in the Cathedral of Milan last week it may be said that she belonged to the Italian branch of this exceedingly numerous family of the Austro-Italian aristocracy, which may claim to possess the premier marquisate of the old world, as all of its male members have borne the title of margrave or marquis since the reign of Emperor Otto III. of Germany and of the Roman empire in A. D. 996, and there are few houses of the European aristocracy that have to their credit such a long list of tragedies, dramas, and sensational incidents of one kind and another in modern as well as in ancient times.

One of its members, the Marquis Arthur Pallaviccini, will be remembered as having been led to commit suicide a few years ago by his insane infatuation for one of that quintet of Barrison sisters who, starting from New York, excited so much notoriety of a certain character in the various capitals of the old world. The young margrave's associations with Ethel Barrison at Buda-Pesth were fostered and prompted by the fact that he spoke English perfectly, his mother being an English lady, sister of the former English diplomatic agent at Tunis, Sir Joseph Crowe, and aunt, therefore, of that Capt. Fritz Crowe who is now British consul general for Portugal's possessions on the east coast of Africa.

Another of the Margraves Pallaviccini had the misfortune, while out shooting, to kill his father, who was his only companion in the chase. The death of the old nobleman was ascribed, and I am convinced justly so, to accident. But as there were no witnesses, ill natured stories became current to the effect that the killing was intentional in consequence of a violent quarrel between father and son, the Pallaviccinis being renowned from time immemorial for the heat of their blood, which has led many of them into a terrible scrape.

In Rome the superb Pallaviccini palace, owned by Prince Uberto Pallaviccini, and known to art lovers throughout the world in connection with the famous fresco entitled "Aurora" and its countless masterpieces and treasures, was the scene some years ago of an attempted murder perpetrated by his brother-in-law, the Marquis Mario Misciatelli. The latter, judicially separated from his wife, Dona Margherita, on account of his brutality and violence, had been authorized by the courts to visit once a month his little daughter, who was living with her mother and grandmother, Dona Carolina Pallaviccini. One day he went to the palace to make his usual call, and was asked by the aged majordomo, a man of the name of Farina, to wait a couple of minutes until he had finished writing a letter. This infuriated the Marquis Misciatelli to such an extent that he drew a revolver and fired three shots at Farina, inflicting dangerous wounds on the poor old retainer, who, after hovering for a time between life and death, subsequently recovered. The marquis took to flight, but was arrested and subjected to a term of imprisonment.

Dona Caroline Pallaviccini, that is to say, the mother of the present head of the Rospigliosi branch of the Pallaviccinis, still remains one of the grandest and most influential of great women in Rome, and retains, notwithstanding her embonpoint, traces of that marvelous beauty which caused her in days gone by to be compared to the Fornarina, whose features Raphael idealized in his masterpiece, the Madonna della Seggiola. She was one of the favorite ladies in waiting of Queen Margherita, but resigned her position in consequence of a memorable dispute with the foreign ambassadors and ambassadresses.

At a ball which she gave in honor of the late King Humbert and Queen Margherita she reserved places at the royal supper table for only the German ambassador and his wife, he being the dean of the diplomatic corps. This led to an indignant remonstrance on the part of the French ambassadress, who was the plebeian born Marquise de Noailles, daughter of a tailor at Moscow, named Lachman. She caused her carriage to be summoned and withdrew, her example being followed by the English ambassadress, Lady Paget, who is by birth a German, Countess Hohenthal. The Princess Pallaviccini—for the members of the Rospigliosi branch of the family bear the title of prince and princess in addition to that of margrave and margravine—mortified at the insult which she considered had been offered to both herself and to her queen by these two ambassadresses, announced her determination of refusing thenceforth to invite or receive any member of the diplomatic corps, a notification which created such a storm among the foreign envoys accredited to the quirinal, that the king and queen were forced, with great reluctance, to accept her resignation as a member of their household. Moreover, it was decided by their majesties that from that time forth they would attend no entertainments given by any save the foreign ambassadors, a rule which is likewise strictly observed at Athens by King George of Greece.

This does not prevent the salons of the princess from being among the most famous and sought after in Italy. Twice a week throughout the Roman season she receives the élite of Roman society, being exclusive, and absolutely refusing to receive any one who displeases her. She is extremely independent, fond of conversation, and speaks out her mind about everything, irrespective of any outside considerations. Her married life was a happy one, and her husband, who died some years ago, was a funny little man, perfectly touching in his devotion to her, and in every sense of the word her principal admirer and cavaliere servente.

Queer Lot of Names.

[From Fuel.]

Miss Death was brought to the German hospital in Philadelphia to be operated upon for appendicitis. She was a daughter, she said, of an undertaker.

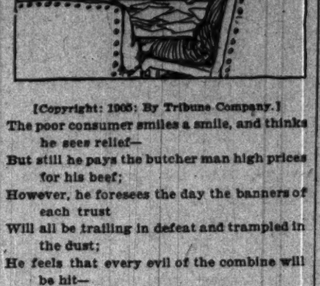
The name of the surgeon who was chosen to perform the operation was Dye—Dr. Frank Hackett Dye.

When the operation was over Miss Death was placed in charge of two nurses.

Miss Payne is the day nurse. Miss Grone is the night nurse. The patient recovered rapidly, and in a short time bade good-by to Dr. Dye, Miss Payne, and Miss Grone.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Peace All Around.



[Copyright: 1905: By Tribune Company.]

The poor consumer smiles a smile, and thinks
he sees relief—
But still he pays the butcher man high prices
for his beef;
However, he foresees the day the banners of
each trust
Will all be trailing in defeat and trampled in
the dust;
He feels that every evil of the combine will
be hit—
They're investigating it.

The poor consumer also buys his coal and
steel and oil
At prices that about consume the wages for
his toil,
But still he has a flash of hope; committees
have been named—
And all the base conspirators are soon to
feel ashamed.
Each trust that now exists its wicked actions
must admit—
They're investigating it.

The honest voter also smiles a beaming smile
of hope—
The gangs of graft and boodle feel the gripping of the rope;
Committees, subcommittees, and commissioners are out
To gather all the evidence to put the gangs
to rout.
Full soon the husky henchman must explain
about his "bit"—
They're investigating it.

The boodler or the magnate sits and smiles—
indeed, he does—
His life is just as placid as existence ever
was.
"I know," he says, "they're after me; I hear
they're on my trail
With mutters of grand juries and some little
talk of jail,
But then I guess I'm safe enough," he says,
with gentle wit,
"They're investigating it."

W. D. N.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

A DOLL'S HOUSE.

A Play in Three Acts.
BY
HENRIK IBSEN.

Presented at Powers' Theater, Chicago, by Ethel Barrymore and Her Company, April 27, 1905. The Cast:

Torvald Helmer	Bruce McRae
Nora Helmer	Ethel Barrymore
Dr. Rank	Edgar Selwyn
Nils Krogstad	Joseph Brennan
Mrs. Linden	Sara Perry
Anna, servant	Eleanor Wilton
Ellen, a servant	Davenport Seymour
The Helmers' children	Chester Pullman, Beryl Pullman, Helen Pullman

There is much of promise in the Nora Helmer of Ethel Barrymore, which was seen for the first time on any stage yesterday afternoon at a special matinée given before a crowded house in Powers' theater. And this promise for the future does not deny the presence of actual merits in the characterization as it was offered yesterday. Nora Helmer is not a rôle to be so fully mastered in a few weeks that its presentment will be complete the first time it is placed before the footlights. No more is "A Doll's House" a play which can be staged for a single performance and have the ensemble wholly satisfactory.

Miss Barrymore and her company have had experience in a kind of plays and characters entirely different from those the Norwegian master dramatist has fashioned, and they find themselves at sea in the performing of histrionic tasks so unusual as those he sets. That familiarity with this new line of work would result, however, in a convincing and artistic presentation of "A Doll's House" is believed. The interesting play was given in unexpectedly smooth fashion, but the traces of a first performance and a first time in the characters were unavoidably in evidence. Miss Barrymore has many attributes as an actress which qualify her to portray Nora Helmer. The youthfulness, facial charm, and winsomeness of personality which this admired player calls her own are such as Ibsen has suggested as belonging to Nora. The actress' nervous intensity, restlessness, and hint of delicacy and frailness are well suited to the "little lark" whom Torvald Helmer kept in his doll house. Miss Barrymore realized the Nora of the first act in highly satisfactory manner. The girlishness, impulsiveness, warm affectionate nature, and sweet motherliness of the little doll wife were fascinatingly shown. And the note of bewildered anxiety at the close of the act was clearly and effectively sounded.

The second and third acts are more difficult, but here, too, Miss Barrymore succeded better than had been expected. The great test scene in the last act when she waits for the "miracle" which does not take place—when she realizes the meanness, weakness, and selfishness of her husband's nature—was still beyond the actress' reach. She understood what she wanted to do in the scene, but she had not so mastered the details that she could make all clear to her auditors. The insight was there, but time is needed for her to make the scene technically so perfect that the spectator will feel the tragedy that is in the situation. In other words, the emotional depths of the scene were not fully sounded by the actress. The time may come when she will be equal to the compassing of them, and if it does, her Nora Helmer will be a portrayal of undeniable interest and distinct power. For in the lighter scenes she already is truly delightful and satisfying, and there are many fine details and fleeting touches in the performance which are illuminative and show that not only intellectually but intuitively the player has a clear cut and accurate conception of the character. Could Miss Barrymore but widen the tonal range and increase the flexibility of her voice it would add greatly to the enjoyment her performance affords. Her voice is an agreeable one, but her manner of using it monotonous, and this monotony becomes especially noticeable in a rôle like that of Nora.

The cast was better than had been believed it could be, for Ibsen is not as simple as it sounds. Mr. McRae did not get wholly into the continental spirit of Torvald, and consequently was not so overbearingly self-satisfied as this cad of a husband should be. And his anger scene in the last act was not convincing. Mr. Selwyn played Rank with understanding. Mr. Brennan was too well dressed for Nils, but was reasonably satisfactory otherwise, and Miss Perry was excellent as Mrs. Linden.

The Thomas Orchestra gave a concert in Orchestra hall last evening, to dedicate the new organ. A program enlisting the services of Mr. Middelschulte at the new instrument, and of Mr. Stock, and the orchestra was heard by an audience which numbered about 1,500. This afternoon a second program more attractive in character than that of last evening will be offered. Mr. Middelschulte, Mr. Kramer, and Mr. Steindel will be heard as soloists.

W. L. HUBBARD.

ABILITY TO GET APPROPRIATIONS OFTEN TEST OF STATESMANSHIP.

Campaign Statement of Gov. Montague of Virginia Would Seem to Support Dr. Alderman's Criticism of Decadence of Politics in the South.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—[Special.]—Some months ago Dr. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, delivered an address before the Southern Society of New York on the occasion of its annual banquet, and was so reported by the press as to put him in the position of suggesting that the south is not as well and worthily represented in congress now as it used to be in bygone times. Naturally the incident provoked a regular storm of controversy. Accusations and counter accusations literally filled the air.

One class of southern newspapers railed at Dr. Alderman with unbridled bitterness, said that he was a degenerate southerner catering to "Yankee prejudice" for the purpose of wheedling millionaires into making donations to the university, and so on.

As a matter of fact, the address was delivered to a strictly southern audience and was intended as a family talk. Nor did it appear, after the explanations given out by Thomas Nelson Page and other prominent southerners who were present on the occasion, that Dr. Alderman had said anything that was not notoriously true and in perfectly good taste.

Southern Press Supports Alderman.

Moreover, quite a number of the more important newspapers of the section justified Dr. Alderman in vigorous terms and asserted with refreshing emphasis that most of the talent and character of the south was engaged in building up its industries, reëstablishing its social and financial welfare, and thereby rendering much more substantial service than they could possibly render by holding office and engaging in partisan debate. Some went so far, indeed, as to say that the atmosphere of politics had become so unwholesome as to repel gentlemen who possessed both the ability and the leisure to serve the people usefully.

The discussion has subsided, and the so-called Alderman hypothesis is no longer a burning issue, but looking over certain current reports of the Virginia campaign—involving the election of a full state ticket and one United States senator—I find a significant tribute to the propriety of Dr. Alderman's criticism—supposing that he really indulged in it, as alleged.

Last Friday evening, for example, addressing an audience in Danville, A. J. Montague, the incumbent governor of the state, declared that Senator Martin, whose term is about to expire, and whom he (Montague) wishes to succeed, had "secured for Virginia" only the pitiful sum of $5.50! He then went on to say that Tillman of South Carolina is a much more useful senator than Martin, since he has "secured" for his state as much as $80,000.

One Test of Statesmanship.

Gov. Montague said a great deal more, of course—advocated government control of the railroads, election of senators by the people, and so on—but as I read the report of his speech it seemed to me that the argument upon which he chiefly relied for injurious effect against Senator Martin's chances was his inability or his unwillingness to "secure" large sums from the federal treasury "for Virginia." I quite understand, of course, that when it comes to "securing" money for local expenditure everything depends upon the man who "secures" it and the purpose for which it is to be dispensed.

Most likely, in the case of a gentleman of Gov. Montague's character and standing, we may assume that his solicitude refers to great public works legitimately a charge upon the nation, and that his indignation relates to Senator Martin's gross neglect of an obvious and solemn official duty in the premises.

Governor's Words Sound Unpleasant.

But the abstract proposition as described in the report of the Danville speech is unpleasantly suggestive of the old fashioned log rolling legislation which has figured so odiously in congressional scandals of the past, and certainly the effect of such appeals upon the electorate is not likely to prove uplifting. It may fairly be said, indeed, that an impartial bystander would be warranted in accepting the incident as testimony to the virtue of Dr. Alderman's supposed comment on the decadence of southern representation in congress.

If this were an isolated or exceptional case it would not call for special mention. The fact is, however, that too many of our lawgivers on Capitol hill have been sent there heretofore and are holding on there now simply because of their ability, real or imagined, to get money out of the treasury for more or less legitimate purposes, but in all cases for distribution among their constituents. The "improvement" of unknown and impassable rivers, the "opening" of impracticable ports and harbors, the erection of unnecessary and frankly fantastic public buildings in hundreds of obscure towns, the various sapping and mining enterprises against the national treasury in the pretended interest of "good roads" or the "higher education," or some or any other piratical and socialistic old-fogy—all these pestiferous practices can be traced directly to the theory that congressmen are deserving in the ratio of their ability to tap the public till.

Appropriation Getting Is Baneful.

It may not be true that this standard of excellence is peculiar to the south or that it represents a general rule in any section of the country. But that it prevails in spots can hardly be denied by any one who makes a study of the annual appropriation bills, and one needs no special gift of inference and computation to perceive that great ports like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, and great waterways like the Mississippi, the Missouri, the lakes, and the St. Lawrence must be neglected exactly to the extent to which the public money is "secured" for the exploitation of mud puddles and duck ponds and absurd government buildings in insignificant towns throughout the country.

It follows logically, furthermore, that districts whose congressmen devote themselves to these enterprises are badly represented, and that constituencies which accept such service as the test of statesmanship have been debauched.

Probably Governor Meant Well.

It is hardly conceivable that Gov. Montague intended in his Danville speech to illustrate the suggestion attributed so generally at one time to Dr. Alderman. When he charged Senator Martin with default in "securing" money for Virginia, he of course had reference to momentous and legitimate and useful things. Nevertheless, what the governor said carelessly a great many public men in various parts of the country are saying quite seriously, and thoughtful listeners, including Dr. Alderman, will draw their own conclusions.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

MR. WELLS' NEW TALES.

"Twelve Stories and a Dream" Contains Much Humor and Queer Conceits.

No one today writes such stories as H. G. Wells. No one has quite the trick of imagination, the peculiar conceits, the habit of trifling with science and the occult as he, and whatever he does takes hold on every one who is looking for what is fresh in the reading world.

His latest collection is called "TWELVE STORIES AND A DREAM" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York), and it has enough in it to justify the writer's reputation for the ingenious. Whether it is the illusive mystery of "The Magic Shop," the pathos of poor Elmer's taking away just on the eve of his great discovery in aeronautics, the awful terror of "The Valley of Spiders," or the humor of "The Inexperienced Ghost" and "The Truth About Pyecroft," the reader is constantly amazed at the man's fertility of imagination and his whimsicality. Equally good are "Mr. Skelmerdale in Fairyland," "Jimmy Goggles, the God," "The New Accelerator," "Mr. Ledbetter's Vacation," "The Stolen Body," and "Miss Winchelsea's Heart." "In the Dream of Armageddon" has more of thought in it than any of the others and might be an allegory of warning.

CHARLES AND MARY LAMB.

The Lucas Edition of Their Works Is Now Complete.

The edition of "CHARLES AND MARY LAMB'S WORKS" edited by E. V. Lucas (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York), has been completed by the publication of volumes 6 and 7, containing the letters from 1796 to 1834. The letters of Mary Lamb make their first appearance in this edition. In it also appear for the first time about eighty letters, many of them of great importance to all lovers of Lamb.

These two volumes, which are in some respects the most important of the set, are crammed so full of meat that it is impossible to do justice to them in a notice of this sort. Covering as they do about forty years of correspondence at a time when it was much more the fashion—and an art—to write letters than at the present time, they range over a vast field of subject, and they are addressed to the giants of literature in Lamb's day, as well as to smaller but no less interesting persons.

The Lucas edition as it now stands is as complete a record of Lamb's work as the copyright laws will permit the collection of, and it will doubtless be some years before there is any material improvement of it. The printing and binding are handsome, and there are many illustrations.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Results of the Expedition of the Baltimore Geographical Society.

The Bahama expedition sent out by the Geographical Society of Baltimore June 1, 1903, has borne noble fruit in "THE BAHAMA ISLANDS," a large and handsome volume issued by the Macmillan company, New York. The book consists of sixteen chapters on various subjects pertaining to the islands, prepared by specialists, most of whom accompanied the expedition and directed the work in their respective fields. It is edited by George Burbank Shattuck of Johns Hopkins, who directed the expedition.

Among the subjects treated are: The physiography and geology of the islands, the fossils, tides and bench marks, magnetic observations, climate, exploration of atmosphere by kites, soils, vegetation, mosquitoes, fishes, batrachians and reptiles, birds, mammals, sanitary conditions, history of the islands and the former slavery there, and general considerations, including area, population, currency, trade, government and condition of the people.

There are hundreds of pictures from photographs, and scores of maps and diagrams.

Baedeker's Guide to London.

With the spring comes the fourteenth revised and enlarged edition of Baedeker's "Guidebook to London," with four maps, twenty-four plans, and many corrections and improvements. The changes which have taken place are all noted, and there is much new matter.

PERSONAL.

President Roosevelt once characterized Sherman Bell as "the gamest man in a game regiment."

Herr Manklewicz, a German millionaire, has presented a villa at Meran to the divorced wife of the king of Saxony.

Both President and Mrs. Roosevelt are fond of sandwiches, and they form one of the chief features in the White house afternoon teas.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., retired, the old confederate leader, will participate in the Memorial day exercises at Philadelphia in May.

Capt. George W. Baird, U. S. A., lately retired, aside from his excellent war record, is a scientist, writer, and inventor of some pretensions.

To perpetuate his memory, George A. Grund of Kansas City, Kas., has given his entire fortune, $100,000, for the erection of a hotel, to be the property of the city.

One of Senator Depew's friends has said that if the latter loses $1,000,000 in a certain New York life insurance squabble, now going on, he (the senator) will find it difficult to get a funny story out of it.

SING A SONG OF SIXPENCE.

The Westminster Gazette offered a prize for the best rewriting of "Sing a Song of Sixpence" in the style of any other poet. This parody of Rudyard Kipling won the prize:

A tale for a tanner I'll tell ye, whose pockets are
filled with rye,
How a couple of dozen blackbirds were baked in a
salt sea pie;
How the king with the royal dagger dug deep in
the smoking thing,
And how with the song of freedom those birds
began to sing.

The hungry king to the office went, to see that his
cash was right,
While the queen walked round to the Ladies' club,
and ordered refreshment light.
Never a king so noble, never a queen so kind,
But the warning note of a blackbird rang out on
the wild west wind.

The washing had long lain reeking in the wrack of
the soapy foam,
The maid gave thought to the morrow, for they
wanted the washing home.
She wrung, she wrenched, and she rinsed them,
those royal garments fine,
And she clamped the fluttering remnants to the
slack of the w

...NS ...MANSHIP.

...Seem to Support ...the South.

...legitimately a charge ...that his indignation ...Martin's gross neglect ...mn official duty in the

...Sound Unpleasant.

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...ed or exceptional case ... special mention. The ... too many of our law... ... have been sent there ...ding on there now sin... ...ility, real or imagined, ...e treasury for more or ...es, but in all cases for ...ir constituents. The ...known and impassable ...of impracticable ports ...ion of unnecessary and ...c buildings in hundreds ...e various sapping and ...against the national ...nded interest of "good ...r education," or some ...nd socialistic old foray ...practices can be traced ...that congressmen are ...of their ability to tap

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...a German millionaire, ...n at Meran to the di... ...g of Saxony.

...d Mrs. Roosevelt are ...nd they form one of the ...White house afternoon

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...XPENCE.

...zette offered a prize for ..." Sing a Song of Six... ...f any other poet. This ...pling won the prize:

...tell ye, whose pockets are

...blackbirds were baked in a

...royal dagger dug deep in

...r of freedom those birds

...office went, to see that his ...ment light.

...round to the Ladies' club. ...over a queen so kind, ...r a blackbird rang out on

...in reeking in the wrack of

... to the morrow, for they ...r home. ...ed, and she rinsed them, ...a fine, ...uttering remnants to the ...swept line.

...vinge glimmering through

...blackbird (and the) leaves

... bucket, her hands out... ...hes, ...frizzled feathers, snapped

—H. S. D.

...r Lemon Pie.

...more American.]

...sion in Chicago recently ...ought out of stock, and ...ither lemon, butter, nor ...ngredients were various ...cose.—News Item.]

...n clothes from wool ...a wood; ...s out of scraps ...m good; ... things from rags ...sky"; ...rat as yet—

... from kerosene ...e oil; ...n hares of cats ...; ...heat cakes from paste ..., my! ...e to kick—

...g out of glass ...ane; ...de from sand ...ese; ...s and chicken bones ...y; ...d except

GLADDEN RENEWS PROTEST ON GIFT.

...urpose to Educate Church Against Acceptance of Rockefeller Money.

...TTACKS STANDARD OIL.

...y Alliance with "Oppressors and Despoilers of People" Assailed.

...ton, Mass., April 27.—[Special.]—Dr. ...ashington Gladden's statement opposing ...e acceptance of the $100,000 mission gift of ...n D. Rockefeller, which was made at a ...ent meeting of Congregational ministers ...terbury, was made public today.

...Gladden reiterates arguments previ... ...ly made against acceptance of Stand... ...l Oil revenue. The purpose, he ..., is to conduct a campaign of educa..., so that the church may see the wisdom ...standing aloof from tainted funds. Re...ring to the Standard Oil company, Dr. ...dden's statement says:

"It is a matter of common knowledge, it ...ently has been convicted, sometimes out ...s own mouth, of transgressions of the ...s of the land."

"A judge of the United States District ...t" was quoted as having "denounced ...Standard Oil company's system of rebate ...s, illegal, and inexcusable,' and the ...mination complained of in this case as ...g so wanton and oppressive that it could ...ly have been accepted by an honest ...n having a due regard for the rights of ...s.'"

"Stacked Cards, Loaded Dice."

...Gladden reviewed at length the history ...the Standard Oil company, in various ...s where, he said, there had been viola... ...of the law, and he asserted:

..."The company has played continually with ...ded cards and loaded dice."

...The company's alleged system of rebates ...s condemned as an "abhorrent practice." ...Dr. Gladden added:

..."There is nothing more startling or more ...ous to American history than the fact ...at a tremendous industry has been ...rmitted to go on year after year with no ...erference by the government. Of this ...ind of extortion Mr. Rockefeller has the ...ord of being the inventor.

..."We are often asked," went on Dr. Glad... ..."to say we single out this man (Mr. ...kefeller) for reprobation. If the answer ...s not already been given it is enough to ...y that we did not single him out. It was ...e Presidential committee who singled him ...t by soliciting his donation. We object ...o the gift because it is now before us for ...sent.

Other Gifts Objectionable.

..."It is said that there are others from ...om a gift would be equally objectionable. ...s if that were true no gifts have been ...epted by those others, and it will be time ...enough about them when they are offered. ...e object in our Christian work the alli... ...e of the Standard Oil company, we can ...ve no other alliance with oppressors and ...pollers of the people.

..."We say that we will not testify against ...m unjustly because others are nearly or ...te as heinous, is practically to say that ...e will testify against no iniquity, that in ...e presence of all this wrong we will shut ...r eyes and seal our lips. If the church ...ses to regain its hold upon the people ...e lost its Master gladly, it must keep ...self from such alliances as these. Fail... ...re will be the costliest blunder the ...rld has ever made."

Mission Official Explains.

...Columbus, O., April 27.—The Rev. C. C. ..., district secretary and general ...ent of the American board of foreign mis... ...s of the Congregational church, said ...day concerning the agitation against ...Rockefeller gift:

..."I suspect that before any approach is ...ver made to Mr. Rockefeller in the future ...ch action will need to be reserved from ...ublication."

...Dr. Barton, secretary of the American ...rd, he said, first solicited the contribu... ...through John D. Rockefeller Jr. at ...w York City more than two years ago, ...d in a reply to Dr. Barton Mr. Rockefeller ...ained that his father was not disposed to ...ablish an endowment fund for certain ...ds of ten foreign educational institutions ...ported by the American board. The ...ter was dropped until last summer, when ...Barton spoke at a church attended by ...k Gates, confidential secretary to Mr. ...kefeller Sr., concerning his benefactions. ...Gates, after a talk with Dr. Barton, took ...matter up with Mr. Rockefeller. This ...s last December, and later Dr. Barton ...s notified that the board could draw upon ...Rockefeller for $100,000 of the $163,000 ...ich was needed.

WITBECK HEIRS PAY TAXES.

...ion Is Taken to Save Discount Without Prejudice to Pending Litigation.

...In order to take advantage of the discount ...wing to the payment of inheritance taxes, ...e contested tax of $11,000 on the estate of ...n H. Witbeck, who died Oct. 27, 1904, was ...ed over to the county assessor yesterday ...Attorney John S. Miller, representing the ...rs. Judge Carter said he had not given ...e case full consideration, but would give ...m a fight of a full hearing at some future ...e.

...The estate is valued at around $1,100,000. ...e will was probated last November. As a ...ult of the investigations of Special As... ...ustus Chapin, it was contended when the ...e came up for a hearing last week that ...Witbeck, thirty days before his death, ...d given to each of his daughters $50,000 ...trust deeds, "in anticipation of his ...ath." The daughters are Mrs. Frances W. ...rtis, 2841 Michigan avenue, and Mrs. Grace ...Farrell, 4805 Kimbark avenue. A clause ...the state inheritance tax law stipulates ...at such gifts shall not be exempt.

..."Never at any time has there been any ...empt to conceal the fact of the gifts," ...d Attorney Miller. "This property never ...d anything to do with the estate in probate, ...d the fullest disclosure was made at the ...st possible occasion."

HOCH WANTS BLUE EYED JURORS

...gnant on Trial for Murder Becomes Violent in Judge Kersten's Courtroom.

...Anarchist Johan Hoch, on trial for wife ..., frightened two of his wives who ...e present in Judge Kersten's courtroom ...day. He interrupted the proceedings ...waving a newspaper clipping at Inspector ...ey and shouting that he never married ...Lottie Lorimer and was a "victim of lies." ...Two jurors had been selected when the ...rt adjourned. Seven of them have blue ...s, and Attorney Plotke, for the defense, ...ected this was favorable for Hoch.

..."Blue eyed men always are more dis... ...ed toward leniency in cases like this," ...d the lawyer. Hoch nodded assent.

WILMETTE'S BEAUTY IN PERIL.

...Villagers Aroused by Erection of Flat Buildings, Which They Declare Are Unsightly.

...Wilmette residents are aroused by the ac... ...of Chicago contractors who are declared ...to be destroying the natural beauty of the ...ge by the erection of unsightly flat build... ...The Village Improvement association ...has begun an active protest. The Women's ...ub voted yesterday to cooperate in trying ...to hold builders to such rules as shall in... ...ance the attractiveness of the village."

...your pencil a "KOH-I-NOOR" or an imi...

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

The Hyde Park Presbyterian church will be the scene of a large wedding tomorrow evening when Miss Margaret Stuart, daughter of Mrs. Robert Stuart, 4850 Woodlawn avenue, will become the bride of Mr. George Andrew Macdonald, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, but now of Chicago. The ceremony will be performed at 8 o'clock and will be followed by a reception at the family residence. Miss Annie Wells will be maid of honor and Miss Mary Shumway, Miss Susan Hoyne, Miss Margaret Lord, Miss Mary Moore, and Miss Sarah Knapp will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Macdonald's best man is Mr. T. W. Cloney, and the ushers John and Douglas Stuart, brothers of the bride; Mr. Douglas Laird and Mr. George Douglas of Princeton, cousins of Miss Stuart, and Mr. Jeffery Short. Little Margaret Laird and Master James Douglas, cousins of the bride, will be flower bearers and will lead the bridal procession. After the wedding trip the bride and groom will reside at 224 Fifty-second street.

The marriage of Miss Lesley M. Haskin to Mr. Harry C. Champlin Jr. took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Haskin, in Wilmette. Only the members of the families were present.

A wedding across the water, which is of interest to Chicagoans, took place yesterday forenoon. At St. Andrew's church, London, Miss Lora Marshall McDonald, daughter of Mrs. Joel Read McDonald of London, was married to Mr. Harry Lee Davis, formerly a resident of Chicago. The ceremony was performed at 11:30 o'clock and was followed by a breakfast at the Carlton hotel.

At the Kenwood club yesterday afternoon Miss Clara J. Vierling was hostess at a large reception. The hours were from 3 to 6, and the decorations were in white and green, with Easter lilies, palms, and ferns predominating. Miss Vierling was assisted in receiving by the following:

Mrs. Enos M. Barton, Mrs. William C. Boorn, Mrs. George H. Bowen, Mrs. Chas. E. Caldwell, Mrs. L. A. Carton, Mrs. Henry Curtiss, Mrs. John E. Dean, Mrs. Louis E. Ehle, Mrs. William Fuller, Mrs. John B. Lord, Mrs. E. L. Mansure, Mrs. Warren McArthur, Mrs. G. L. McCurdy, Mrs. W. A. Purcell, Mrs. Sidney W. Rice, Mrs. John F. Wallace, Mrs. Geo. Watkins, Mrs. J. Vierling, Mrs. Louis Vierling, Miss Dupee, Miss Poss, Miss Jerrems, Miss Rockwell, Miss Sconner, Miss Sylvester, Miss Wallace.

Miss Vierling will receive at her residence, 4914 Greenwood avenue, on May 11 and 19.

Mr. and Mrs. George Preston Sheldon have announced the marriage of their daughter, Janet Somerville, to Mr. George Wadsworth Gordon. The wedding took place Tuesday evening at Greenwich, Conn. After June 1 Mr. and Mrs. Gordon will be at home at 110 Hazel avenue, Chicago.

Announcement was made yesterday of the marriage of Mrs. Louise Crepin Hoyt to Dr. Robert Conover Wilson, 4302 Greenwood avenue. The wedding took place on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Simon, 97 Evergreen avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nettie Simon, to Mr. Benjamin Hecht. At home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Armstrong, 1669 Kenmore avenue, have returned from a month's visit to Boston, New York, and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. John Edmund Holland, 352 Ontario street, have gone to Old Point Comfort, where they will spend several weeks. They also will visit Washington, Richmond, and other points of interest.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 27.—[Special.]—Miss Stella Van T. Elkins became the bride of George Tyler today at St. Paul's church, in Cheltenham. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Louise Elkins, as maid. The groom was attended by William E. Elkins, brother of the bride. The bride has $5,000,000 in her own right.

FILES PETITION TO CONTEST THE WILL OF MRS. M'VICKER.

Niece of Testator Declares the Document Was Prepared Under Improper Influences.

A petition was filed in the Superior court yesterday by Minnie M. Effey of San Francisco to set aside the will of Mrs. Harriet G. McVicker, who died in Pasadena, Cal., on Aug. 25, 1904. Mrs. McVicker was the widow of James H. McVicker, founder of McVicker's theater. Mrs. Effey was a niece of Mrs. McVicker. She says Mrs. McVicker was 81 years old and her age and health were greatly impaired when the will was made.

The petitioner alleges that Mrs. McVicker was influenced by "representations, threats, and intimidations" of Horace McVicker, Clara Belle Game, and others. It is alleged the Games wrote to Mrs. McVicker many letters which declared that Mrs. Effey was a spendthrift and a person unworthy to be a recipient of any benefit from her aged aunt. These representations are declared to have been false.

Mrs. Effey asks for the appointment of a guardian ad litem for Clara M. Game, Hubert H. Game, and Arthur E. Game, minors. These children, with Affie McVicker and Horatio McVicker, are the heirs of the chief beneficiaries in Mrs. McVicker's will.

The suit of Mrs. Effey will bring into court all the beneficiaries of Mrs. McVicker's will, including the Chicago Historical society, St. Luke's hospital, and Rosehill Cemetery association.

At the time of the probating of the will last August a claim was made against the estate by Dr. L. C. H. E. Ziegler, who attended Mrs. McVicker during the last months of her life and accompanied her to California a few weeks prior to her death. Dr. Ziegler alleged that Mrs. McVicker made a contract to pay him more than $100,000 for his professional services. He is still asking enforcement of the alleged contract in the Probate court.

HYPNOTISM IN INSANE COURT.

Remarkable Case of Two Sisters Puzzles Experts at the Detention Hospital.

Mary and Anna Valentine, sisters, were examined in the detention hospital yesterday and both found insane. Dr. Davis, superintendent of the detention institution, said the case was one of the most remarkable that ever came under his professional observation. The women had caused a disturbance in trying to convert Charles E. Zinter, a butcher, 1017 Thirty-first street, to their religious way of thinking.

When Mary, 41 years old, the elder of the two sisters, was placed on the witness stand she required Anna to stand by her side. "It is our only way of escape," she said. "Some one has hypnotized us, and we must stand together for protection."

Anna was called to the stand, but Mary fixed her eyes on her and she refused to testify.

"The elder sister has complete control over the younger," said Dr. Davis. "Of the two, Anna is more insane."

POLICE DENY AID TO CUPID.

Chief O'Neill Prepares Circular to Be Sent Persons Writing for Life Partners.

The police department will no longer be an aid to Cupid. Persons with matrimonial intentions writing to ask the help of the mayor or Chief O'Neill hereafter will be sent the following circular letter:

This will inform you that this department cannot undertake to recommend any matrimonial bureau. You are at liberty to draw your own conclusions regarding such concerns when informed that the police raided and put out of business in 1902 thirty-two fake matrimonial bureaus, twenty in 1903, and twelve in 1904.

"This business of securing husbands and wives for rural persons is out of my line," said the chief.

Lecture Tonight on "Consumption."

Dr. Arnold C. Klebs will lecture at the Central Y. M. C. A. tonight on "The Crusade Against Consumption and Its Results." Stereopticon views demonstrating how tuberculosis is rated among the fatal diseases will be shown. The lecture will be open to all interested in the subject.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend) used as a tooth and mouth wash in the morning leaves the mouth sweet and pure all day.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

CHICAGO SHIPPERS COMPLAIN OF DISCRIMINATION.

Southeastern Roads Make Reduced Rates from St. Louis and Refuse to Make Corresponding Concession to This City—Board of Trade Protests Against Rule Allowing Only Five Days Transit Privilege on Grain from the West to the East.

Chicago shippers are indignant over the action of the southeastern roads in making reduced rates from St. Louis to southeastern points and refusing to make correspondingly low rates from Chicago. For years the Chicago and St. Louis lines have been suffering from the discrimination in rates made by the lines from New York to points in the southeast, and have been importuning the Chicago-Ohio river and St. Louis-Ohio river roads and their southern connections to make rates that would enable the Chicago and St. Louis merchants to compete with those in New York and other eastern cities, as the distance both from Chicago and St. Louis to points in the southeast is considerably less than the distance from New York or Philadelphia.

St. Louis had agreed to stand by Chicago in the matter, but it transpired that the St. Louis-Ohio river lines, two of which happen to be the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern, have quietly lowered their rates from St. Louis to the Ohio river, making reductions of 5 cents per hundred pounds on first class, 4 cents on second, 3 cents on third, and 2 cents on fourth, fifth, and sixth classes. Unless the Chicago-Ohio river lines make corresponding reductions from Chicago, the Chicago merchants will be worse off than before, as the difference between the rate on first class articles will be 17 cents in favor of St. Louis.

At a conference in this city, the Chicago-Ohio river lines refused to make any reductions to the Ohio river, but sent the matter back again to the southeastern roads with a second offer to prorate on reductions, which will place this city on a parity with eastern centers. Indignation is felt on the part of the Chicago merchants at the Chicago-Ohio river lines for refusing to grant relief, and at the southeastern lines for refusing to prorate.

Want Longer Transit Privilege.

The transportation committee of the Chicago board of trade is protesting against the rule of the railroads centering here which allows only five days transit privilege in Chicago on grain from the west consigned through to the east. Traffic Director Boyd of the transportation committee says five days is not sufficient time to allow the grain to dry and be cleaned and properly graded in the elevators. The present rate agreement for the division of through rates expires on June 15, and it is probable that by that time a new agreement between the western and eastern roads will be made that will be more equitable and fairer to the Chicago shippers. The latter claim that the present arrangement has the effect of diverting much of the western grain to southern and southeastern ports, and that New York suffers as much as Chicago from the refusal of the New York trunk lines to grant reasonable transit privileges at Chicago on through grain shipments.

Hotel Ticket Office War.

The efforts made during the last two or three years by F. E. Scott to wrest a portion of the railroad passenger transfer business from the Parmelee company has caused the latter to retaliate. Mr. Scott controlled the railroad ticket offices at the principal hotels in the city until a few days ago when the Parmelee company obtained control of the Palmer house ticket office and is now trying to secure control of other hotel ticket offices. The western railroads at a meeting held here yesterday agreed to accord to the Parmelee company the same number of tickets at the Palmer house as Mr. Scott is allowed at the Auditorium. The eastern roads have not yet taken any action in the matter.

To Be Settled by Arbitration.

Whether the Michigan Central is to be a differential line or not will be determined in a few days by arbitration. C. F. Daly, passenger traffic manager of the Vanderbilt lines, says the Michigan Central labors under greater disadvantages than the Pan Handle, which is allowed a differential over the Pennsylvania railroad and that there is no good reason why the Central should not be given the same privilege over the New York Central.

"Stopovers" Allowed Again.

As a result of the passage of the anti-scalping law in Tennessee, General Passenger Agent Hanson of the Illinois Central railroad gave notice yesterday that hereafter stopovers would be allowed on all homeseekers' excursion tickets sold to that section of the south.

Railroad Men in Baseball.

The Transportation Baseball league, composed of officials and employés of the passenger departments of the various roads centering in this city, organized yesterday. C. F. Daly, passenger traffic manager of the Vanderbilt lines, was elected president. The following were chosen directors: F. C. Donald, E. E. MacLeod, C. A. Cairns, George T. Nicholson, George J. Charlton, John Francis, G. W. Vaux, C. L. Kimball, F. E. Bell, and H. P. Bronson. E. L. Bevington secured the position of secretary-treasurer. Games will be played every Saturday during the season at North Evanston.

TRACTION MERGER IN INDIANA.

Laporte and Michigan City Interurban and Street Railway in Latter City Taken Over.

Laporte, Ind., April 27.—[Special.]—The Indiana railway company will absorb, besides the Laporte and Michigan City interurban line, a $500,000 traction and electric property in Michigan City.

Cleveland Grain House Assigns.

Cleveland, O., April 27.—R. H. York & Co., one of the oldest stock and grain brokerage firms in the city, assigned today. The liabilities will aggregate $40,000, and assets $16,000.

CONTRACTS LET FOR MORE APARTMENTS ON SOUTH SIDE.

New Flat Buildings Will Be Erected at Forrestville Avenue and Fiftieth Street and in Michigan Boulevard.

Thomas McCall has let contracts for the construction of a three story apartment house at the southwest corner of Forrestville avenue and Fiftieth street for Ramsay Hunter. It will be 145x140 feet in ground dimensions and will cost $80,000.

William T. Woodley will build a three story apartment house at Michigan boulevard and Forty-sixth street, 75x161 feet in ground dimensions, to cost $75,000.

The American Malting company will erect a malt house on Goose Island, to cost $50,000.

The most important of several loans made matters of record yesterday was one of $46,000, five years at 5½ per cent, by Simon Strauss, trustee, to Mathias Walker on the flat property at the northeast corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street with 142x90 feet of ground.

Greenebaum & Sons made two loans aggregating $65,000 to Edward Ahlswede, both at 4½ per cent and running five years. One was for $45,000, secured by the property at 743-753 West North avenue. The other loan of $20,000 is secured by the property at 524-526 Milwaukee avenue, 48x110 feet, with new building erected at 524 with frontage on Milwaukee and Center avenues.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co. have made a loan of $35,000, five years at 5 per cent, in the way of building bonds to Merritt H. Evans on the property at the southwest corner of South Kenilworth avenue and Pleasant street, Oak Park, 169x100 feet, with three story stone apartment buildings in process of construction.

The Royal Trust company is trustee in a loan of $34,000, five years at 5½ per cent, to Katherine B. Williams on 150x171 feet at the southwest corner of Yale avenue and Sixty-seventh street.

Real Estate Transfers.

LAKE VIEW.

Ashland-av., 255 s of Wilson, e f, 37½x165. March 14 [F. E. Smith to Frank W. Wagner] ..... $ 4,000
Ashland-av., 217 s of Wilson, e f, 37½x165. March 14 [F. E. Smith to William J. Chapman] 4,400
Cosgrove-av., s e cor E. Ravenswood-pk., n f, 27½x92½, April 20 [E. L. Ashenden to Ziepha E. Elliott] 4,000
Grace-st., 116 e of Herndon, e f, 28½x125. March 23 [est. of W. Miller to Frank Krug] 1,140
Newport-av., 225 s of Herndon-st., s f, 50x125, April 17 [J. McLaren to John L. Geier] 1,300
School-st., 200 w of Perry, s f, 25x125, April 26 [C. Eichelberg to John S. Koebel] 2,650
Sheridan-rd., 100 n of Ainsley-st., e f, 50x150, April 21 [J. A. Erikson to Fredk. Walworth] 5,500
Southport-av., s w cor Cornelia-st., e f, 40½x120¾, April 26 [Katharina Koehler to Jacob Birk et al, trustees] 12,000
Ward-st., 104 n of Waveland-av., e f, 25x129 1-3, April 26 [O. Friberg to Gust E. Nowgard] 5,200

JEFFERSON.

Avers-av., 115 s of Belle Plaine, e f, 37½x125, April 15 [W. B. Walker to John Olsen] 3,400
Harding-av., 120 n of North-av., w f, 37½x115, April 13 [E. P. Wendell to W. O. Johnston-av., 252 w of Sacramento, s f, 25x100, April 26 [M. Dufficy to Mary L. Roux] 2,200
Sacramento-av., 132 n of Grace-st., e f, 25x125, March 25 [H. P. Anderson to Jens N. Jenson] 1,600

NORTH CHICAGO.

Ashland-av., 165 n of Bloomingdale, e f, 24x125, April 1 [F. P. Daly to Joseph Kaprian] 2,500
Burling-st., 182 s of Willow, w f, 33x120, April 26 [B. Slekofski & to Jacob Gierszewski] 3,150
Franklin-st., 50 n of Locust, e f, 25x100, March 18 [C. A. O'Shaugnessy to St. Elizabeth Day Nursery] 7,000
Hoyne-av., 96 s of Courtland-st., w f, 24x100, April 25 [W. Kurth to Michael Szulkalis] 2,500
Larrabee-st., 615, 22x100, April 8 [W. V. Magnus to Antonia Tomaszewski] 1,850

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Elmwood-pl., s w cor 38th-st., e f, 22x104, April 20 [G. J. Soper to Catherine Purcell] 3,150
Grand-blvd., 248 n of 39th-st., e f, 50x103, April 26 [C. F. Hart to Moe K. Wolfe] 7,000
Same prop., April 26 [M. M. Wolfe to Caroline Phillips] 8,000
Groveland-av., 400 s of 31st-st., w f, 26x110, April 22 [J. Howieson to Martha B. Lucey] 5,000
Groveland-pk., 463 e of Cottage Grove-av., n f, 50x125, March 4 [Louise Wheton to Ella H. Waterman] 10,000

CALUMET.

91st-st., 82 w of Ladin, n f, 25x125 and o. p., April 22 [W. L. Davis to John Marsh] .. 3,600

HYDE PARK.

Bond-av., 387 s of 78th-st., e f, 50x200, April 24 [Garden City Equitable L. & B. Assn. to Fredk. A. Furdy] 3,000
Bond-av., 121 n of 81st-st., e f, 25x124, April 12 [L. Bratt to John E. Danielson] 3,400
Buffalo-av., 175 n of 88th-st., w f, 25x140, April 1 [Oscar B. McGlasson to James S. Quinn] 4,500
Commercial-av., 278 n of 85th-st., e f, 25x121, April 1 [E. O. Thomas to Josef Kaminski] 1,500
Erie-av., 325 s of 97th-st., e f, 25x140, March 25 [Ellen G. Williams to Roy Konftzski] 1,050
Lorine-av., 198 s of 72d-st., w f, 50x125, April 1 [A. Smith to Henry R. Conklin] 1,000
93d-st., 75 w of Erie-av., s f, 50x135, March 31 [J. H. Porter et al. to Emma M. Schuster] 1,850
72d-pl., 336 w of Merrill-av., n f, 40x125, incumb. $3,000, July 6, 1904 [est. of G. S. Ingraham to Chas. M. Purton] 4,500
74th-st., 55 e of Coles-av., s f, 33x110¾, April 7 [M. V. Wells to Minnie A. Koepke] 5,300
Superior-av., 24 n of 83d-st., w f, 26x124, April 20 [W. Berndt to Jos. Nadolski] 1,800
L. C. R. R. r. of w., 146 s of 57th-st., s f, 46x100, m. or l., April 25 [W. C. Waddell et al., by M. in C., to Mary K. Ward] 2,300
Indiana-av 214 s of 54th-st., w f, 25x170¾, incumb. $2,850, April 26 [J. Kopecky to Michael J. Kelley] 6,900
Michigan-av., 150 s of 40th-st., w f, 25x177, incumb. $7,500, April 20 [Bertha Cookburn to Harriet B. Mayer] 15,000
Prairie-av., 314 s of 54th-st., w f, 50x150, m. or l., April 10 [B. R. O'Toole to Lars Olson] 6,000
52d-st., 120 e of Greenwood-av., s f, 25x70.87, March 27 [Calesta P. Chase to Mary E. Volsey] 7,500
72d-pl., n e cor Madison-av., s f, 50x125, Nov. 3, 1904 [R. Bartlett to Wm. Fries] .. 6,000

LAKE.

Bishop-st., 23.7 s of 64th, e f, 25x124, April 7 [J. C. Nunnelly et al., by M. in C., to Henrietta Drescher] 1,677
Carpenter-st., 160 s of 64th, w f, 25x124, April 17 [C. Young to Wm. J. Blarbourn] 4,200
Eggleston-av., 224 n of 70th-st., e f, 25x125, April 26 [O. C. Rose to Herman A. Lindstrom] 1,300
47th-st., 256 w of Leavitt, n f, 25x124, April 20 [R. M. Jandus to Joseph Leary] 1,400
54th-pl., 200 w of Butler-st., n f, 24x125, April 21 [J. P. Bowes et al., by M. in C., to Chas. E. Morrison] 1,250
Green-st., bet. 61st and 62d, e f, 24x121, April 22 [W. J. Ehler to Per E. Erickson] 1,500
Green-st., 382 s of 61st, e f, 25x124, April 20 [S. Lyons to John Kranglin] 1,000
Justine-av., 100 n of 59th-st., e f, 100x124 1-6, April 24 [M. Ballin to Oscar Anderson] 1,600
Lafayette-av., 150 s of 72d-st., e f, 16 9-12x128, April 8 [R. Ka Ketchum to Margt. A. Sheahan] 2,100
Peoria-st., 98 n of 60th, e f, 50x124¾, April 15 [L. Rosenthal to Louis Roehre] 2,200
60th-st., 248 e of Halsted, s f, 25x160, April 15 [T. W. Herrick to Nellie L. Horter] .. 2,500
62d-pl., 158 w of Normal-av., s f, 37½x

128-7, April 25 [N. Nichols to Etta P. Goodwin] 5,100
67th-st., 75 e of Carpenter, s f, 26x126, April 12 [F. O. Jacobson to Ida I. Stirmel] 2,850
73d-st., 139 w of State, n f, 20x125, Nov. 23, 1904 [R. Studer et al., by M. in C., to Charles E. Morrison] 4,500
Wentworth-av., 219 n of 55th-st., e f, 31.36x133, April 15 [A. C. O'Laughlin to James A. Curry] 2,700
Winchester-av., 46 n of 53d-st., e f, 24x136, March 21 [J. A. Vyvral to Josef Pavel] 2,810
Wood-st., 106 n of 44th, w f, 24x124, April 15 [A. Massew to Anton Bezowski] 1,600

WEST CHICAGO.

Adams-st., 166 w of Hamlin-av., s f, 26x121, March 27 [L. Tree to William Blair] 1,625
Adams-st., 146 e of Western-av., s f, 25 1-8x155.7, April 24 [Thomas Cahill to William D. and Robert J. Smith] 6,500
Allport-st., 60 s of 21st, w f, 25x125, April 22 [F. C. Allmaier to Fridolin Pendrych] 5,000
Ashland-av., 48 s of Taylor-st., w f, 21x100, incumb. $4,000, April 25 [J. Rawle to M. S. Haffenberg] 5,200
California-av., 306 s of Fulton-st., w f, 24x126, April 20 [V. M. L. Oustott to Martha E. Plunkett] 5,000
Christiana-av., 591 n of Chicago-av., w f, 70x101, April 8 [A. Tomaszewski to Walter V. Magnus] 1,500
Currier-st., s e cor Wade, s f, 50x125, March 20 [C. Mueller to John Sowa] 3,700
Curtis-st., 212 n of Madison, e f, 24x115, incumb. $3,000, Jan. 25 [M. I. Joy to George K. Campbell] 7,000
18th-pl., 75 e of Paulina-st., n f, 24x125, April 25 [J. Bvatek to M. Piotrowski] 1,900
Erie-st., 68 e of Green, s f, 22¾x158¾, April 26 [S. Piede to Joseph Birk] 4,000
S. 46th-av., s e cor Polk-st., w f, 50x125, April 15 [M. Thiel to Gertrude Nilles] 6,000
Madison-st., 135 e of Western-av., n f, 24x194, April 25 [D. A. Titcomb et al., by M. in C., to Sophia A. S. Taylor] 9,500

WEST CHICAGO.

Marshfield-av., s e cor York-st., w f, 19x100¾, April 26 [R. Dooley to Wolf Goldstein] 3,600
Monroe-st., 100 w of S. 47th-av., s f, 50x165, M. Keane to Michael Conlon] 4,500
Newberry-av., 175 s of 14th-st., w f, 25x100, April 22 [M. Neimes to Rubin Degrofsky] 5,000
Newton-st., s w cor Thomas, s f, 75x125, April 15 [C. Gaebel to John Schmitt] 8,000
Robey-st., 208 n of Thomas, w f, 240x125, April 25 [A. Schnake to Julia Schulski] 7,300
Robey-st., 61 s of Ashland, e f, 24x125, April 25 [S. Mesinger to Sarah R. Hufsky] 4,000
Sawyer-av., 275 s of 15th-st., w f, 25x125, April 21 [L. M. Groves to Mary F. Riley] .. 1,800
St. Louis-av., 52 n of Grenshaw-st., w f, 26x122, incumb. 1,500, April 21 [E. Ellsworth to Ellen O'Meara] 1,050
Spaulding-av., 205 s of Douglas-blvd., e f, 25x124, April 27 [E. V. Williams to Margaret Upton] 1,000
226-st., 25 w of Kedzie-av., s f, 24x134, April 6 [E. Gillen to Bessie E. Jirka] 2,000
Van Buren-st., 166 w of Hamlin-av., s f, 25x124, April 25 [L. Tree to Andrew Shannon] 1,625
Van Buren-st., 166 w of Hamlin-av., n f, 25x124, April 25 [L. Tree to Andrew Shannon] 1,625
Washington-av., 90 e of Western-av., e f, 22¾x130¼, April 26 [F. H. Holroyd to David Lemieux] 8,000
Western-av., 125 s of 25th-st., s f, 24x118, April 15 [T. H. Crawford to T. Von Matuszewski] 8,000
Same property, April 15 [S. L. Crawford to T. Von Matuszewski] 8,000

CICERO.

Iowa-st., 232 w of Franklin-av., n f, 33 1-3x119, April 25 [A. Olson to Edward A. Hildebrand] 3,500
Wilder-av., 15 s of Superior-st., w f, 25x125, March 16 [G. W. Billings to Blanche M. Taylor] 1,000

ROGERS PARK.

Bryan-av., 200 s of Forest-st., e f, 50x150, April 26 [P. Sullivan to Frederick W. Maack] 1,900

Building Permits.

P. Pritikar, 3 story and basement brick store and flat, 528-8, Halsted-st $14,000
R. W. Stolka, 2 story and basement brick, 2104 Jackson-blvd 7,000
Birsch Bros., 2 story and basement brick flat, 1200 Flournoy-st 6,500
B. Vesely, 1 story and basement frame cottage, 2785 W. 40th-av 1,000
Peter Anderson, 1½ story and basement frame cottage, 3071 W. 42d-av 2,700
E. J. Biekerdeke, 2 story and basement frame residence, 2560 Elston-av 2,100
Rudolph Bandon, 1 story and basement brick addition, 886 N. Hoyne-av 1,100
Anton Straszewski, 1 story and basement frame cottage, 3816 Colfax-av 850
John Dreuhe, 1½ story and basement frame dwelling, 2273 E. 99th-st 1,100
J. C. Foh, 1 story and basement frame cottage, 7929 Sherman-av 1,500
Thomas Presslicka, 1 story and basement frame cottage, 4616 S. Winchester-av 1,900
August Benson, 2 story and basement brick flat, 2817 Ridge-av 7,000
Peter Schmitz, 1 story and basement frame cottage, 201 Warner-av 2,000
Robert Wiebking, 2 story and basement brick residence, 1060 Harndon-st 5,000
K. H. Fox, 2 story and basement frame residence, 1115 Norwood-av 3,500
W. H. Barry, 3 story and basement brick apartment, 1706-07 Magnolia-st 25,000

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

RACINE, Wis.—Arrived—Amboy.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Arrived—Starrucca.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Cleared—Grampian, Duluth.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Robert Wallace, Selwyn Eddy.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Light—Saunders, Superior; Oliver, Duluth.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Arrived—Merrimac. Cleared—Linden, Escanaba.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Bulgaria, Holmes, Egan, Williams. Cleared—Coal—Lackawanna, Livingston, Chicago.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Umbria,

WHITE SOX WIN 13 INNING GAME.

Great Contest at St. Louis Ends with Score of 4 to 3 in Chicago's Favor.

FRANK SMITH AVENGED.

Deciding Run Is Made by Double Steal of Holmes and Davis in Final Round.

St. Louis, Mo., April 27.—[Special.]—Fighting every inch of the way with the same pluck and determination which made them famous in long distance encounters last year Chicago's White Sox got away with the closing game of the series here after one of the grandest battles ever witnessed in St. Louis, and established a record for extra innings in the big leagues this season.

For thirteen innings McAleer's men persistently assailed the well nigh impregnable defense of the foreigners, fortified by wonderfully effective work. Fielder Jones' gunner, Frank Smith, after losing the first game of the year to the browns at Chicago, got the sweetest kind of revenge today.

Desperate charges twice landed the locals on equal terms with the invaders, once in the ninth and again in the twelfth, and it was with sad faces the loyal fans, who tried to save the day for the browns by their clamor, wended their way to the exits as a boy hung up a big "4" after "Chicago" on the bulletin board, and a "3" right after "St. Louis."

Spectacular Fielding Abounds.

No game played here this season has brought out more spectacular fielding, and no two pitchers have been supported more loyally than sturdy and unrelenting Smith and Fred Glade. The big St. Louis twirler seemed to realize his doom as the game drew to a close. Up to the twelfth inning only four white legged members of the team safely on the ball. Seven had landed away in Joe Sugden's hands, and Glade looked invincible. The score was 2 to 2, and the browns were displaying an aggressive spirit.

In that round Donohue and McFarland started off with singles, Tannehill sacrificed, and Donohue scored on Dundon's Texas leaguer. McFarland was out at the plate on Smith's grounder, and Jones flew out.

In the browns' half of the twelfth Wallace beat a slow hit to first and went to second on Sugden's sacrifice. Padden made his first hit of the day. Wallace scored, tying the game again. If bedlam ever reigned over a ball park it broke loose then, but all the shouts and rallieries of the mob could not ever stop the valiant Smith. Like a catapult he hurled his weird assortment of pellets, caring naught for the broken digits of his receiver behind the plate. After Padden's hit there was nothing doing for the browns, and Smith retired the side without another hit or run.

Double Steal Brings Victory.

Moran took Glade's place in the thirteenth, but no one could stop the Sox now. Holmes led off with a single, and, after Green had popped out to Tom Jones in a weak effort to sacrifice, Davis singled to right and sent Holmes to third. Davis was caught a second later and "Ducky" scored on the play. This proved to be the winning run. Donohue and McFarland both smashed the ball to the left field fence, but Stone pulled down both hits by sensational fielding. Holmes could have scored on Donohue's drive if he had not stolen home.

The browns' efforts to tie the score for the third time were futile. Moran and Stone sent hot ones to Davis, who slammed them over to Donohue like a machine. Then Van Zant tried for a Texas leaguer over short and almost landed it, but Davis, running backward, pulled it down, and closed the battle with Chicago one run to the good.

Three sharp double plays by the White Sox, cutting off St. Louis runs each time, made a lot of difference in the result. Score:

St. Louis.	R	H	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	H	P	A	E
Stone, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Van Zant, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Holmes, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Frisk, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Green, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Jones, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	2	2	4	0	Donohue, 2b	1	1	2	5	0
Sugden, c	0	0	9	3	0	McFar'd, c	0	1	3	5	0
Padden, 2b	1	2	5	7	0	Tannehill, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Glenson, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Dundon, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Glade, p	0	0	1	0	7	0	Smith, p	0	1	2	1	3	0
Totals	1	3	8	39	21	1	Totals	4	11	39	27	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Two base hits—F. Jones, Frisk. Three base hit—Green. Sacrifice hits—Sugden, Gleason, Donohue, F. Jones, Tannehill, Smith. Stolen bases—Green. Double plays—Stone-T. Jones, Smith-McFarland-Donohue, Smith-Davis-Donohue, Green-Donohue-Stone. Struck out—By Glade, 1; by Smith, 5. First base on balls—Off Glade, 2; off Smith, 4. Hit by pitcher—McFarland. Wild pitch—Smith. Bases on balls—Off Glade, 2; off Smith, 4. Struck out—By Glade, 7; by Smith, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 8. Time—2:20. Umpires—Kelly and McCarthy.

GRIFFITH BEATS ATHLETICS.

Highlanders' Manager Pitches a Good Game Against Philadelphia and Scores a Shutout, 1 to 0.

New York, April 27.—In a pitchers' battle with the honors slightly in favor of Griffith, the New York American league team again defeated Philadelphia today. Manager Griffith of the local team has three of his best pitchers on the injured list, and he decided to take his turn in the box. After the first inning, when two hits were made off his delivery, he pitched a clever game, holding the visitors safe at all times. Score:

New York.	R	H	P	A	E	Philadel'a.	R	H	P	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Hoffman, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Elbert'd, c	0	0	5	1	0	Davis, 3b	0	1	7	2	0
Williams, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Coulter, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Anderson, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Seybold, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Murphy, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Chase, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Knight, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Kleinow, c	0	1	5	3	0	Powers, c	0	0	3	2	1
Griffith, p	0	0	0	3	0	Plank, p	0	0	0	3	0
						Schreck	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	3	27	14	1	Totals	0	4	24	13	2

*Batted for Plank in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two base hit—Schreck. Sacrifice hits—Conroy, Elberfeld, Hartsel [2]. Stolen bases—Keeler [2], Hartsel. Double plays—Elberfeld-Williams-Chase, Keeler-Kleinow. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 4; off Plank, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Plank, 5. Struck out—By Griffith, 4; by Plank, 3. Time—1:38. Umpire—Connolly. Attendance—4,000.

Boston, 2; Washington, 1.

Boston, Mass., April 27.—Tannehill had the games with Washington well in hand today except in the seventh inning, when a pass, a force out, and a two bagger scored the only run for the visitors. Boston won in the eighth on two singles and a sacrifice hit. Score:

Boston.	R	H	P	A	E	Wash'gton.	R	H	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	1	1	0	Jones, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	0	1	3	0	Ball, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Selbach, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Stahl, 1b	0	1	12	2	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	0	5	0	Hinman, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Freem'n, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Casey, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	16	0	0	Mullen, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Knoll, rf	0	1	1	0	0
McGov'n, c	0	0	3	2	0	Heit'ge, c	0	0	2	2	0
Tannehill, p	0	1	0	1	0	Wolfe, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Towns'd, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	0	3	9	20	1	Totals	0	4	11	39	27

*Cassidy out, hit by batted ball.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Sacrifice hits—Cassidy, Townsend, Parent [2], Lachance [2], Kittredge. Two base hits—Stahl, Kittredge. Home run—Selbach. Stolen bases—Freeman, Ferris [2]. Double play—Mullen-Cassidy-Stahl. Bases on balls—Off Tannehill, 5; off Townsend, 2. Hit—Off Wolfe, 3 in one inning. Struck out—By Tannehill, 2; by Townsend, 2. Balk—Tannehill. Passed ball—Kittredge. Time—1:45. Umpire—O'Loughlin. Attendance—4,500.

Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 0.

Detroit, Mich., April 27.—Four shutouts in as many days, two for each team, is the record of the Detroit-Cleveland series just closed. Hess was too much for Detroit today, but three batters reaching first base, and none getting beyond. Mullen was hit freely. Bay and Cooley made sensational catches. Score:

Detroit.	R	H	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	H	P	A	E
Cooley, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Winson, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Bay, cf	0	1	4	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Crawford, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Lajoie, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
Hickman, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Bradley, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	Turner, ss	0	1	0	2	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Carr, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Wood, c	0	0	0	7	1	Bemis, c	0	0	6	1	0
Mullin, p	0	0	0	3	0	Hess, p	0	1	0	2	0
*Coughlin	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	0	2	27	12	2	Totals	2	10	27	10	0

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Three base hit—Lajoie. Stolen bases—Flick, Turner, Bemis. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 2; off Hess, 1. Struck out—By Mullin, 6; by Hess, 5. Time—1:53. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—4,000.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.	NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	7	3	.700	New York	6	2	.750
Detroit	6	3	.667	CHICAGO	6	4	.600
Philadelphia	6	4	.600	Pittsburg	5	4	.556
Cleveland	4	4	.500	Cincinnati	5	5	.500
Washington	3	4	.429	Philadelphia	4	4	.500
St. Louis	4	5	.444	Boston	4	6	.400
CHICAGO	4	5	.444	Brooklyn	5	8	.385
Boston	3	8	.273	St. Louis	3	6	.333

AMERICAN ASS'N.	W.	L.	Pct.	CENTRAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee	6	0	1.000	South Bend	1	0	1.000
Columbus	6	1	.857	Fort Wayne	1	0	1.000
Minneapolis	5	1	.833	Terre Haute	1	0	1.000
Kansas City	3	4	.429	Wheeling	1	0	1.000
St. Paul	2	4	.333	Dayton	0	1	.000
Louisville	2	5	.286	Evansville	0	1	.000
Indianapolis	1	4	.200	Grand Rap	0	1	.000
Toledo	0	6	.000	Springfield	0	1	.000

WESTERN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Sioux City	1	0	1.000	Des Moines	1	1	.500
Omaha	1	0	1.000	St. Joseph	0	1	.000
Denver	1	1	.500	Colo. Springs	0	1	.000

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; St. Louis 3 [thirteen innings].
Boston, 2; Washington, 1.
Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 0.
New York, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Brooklyn, 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus, 8; St. Paul, 7.
Kansas City, 3; Indianapolis, 0.
Minneapolis, 3; Louisville, 1.
Milwaukee, 17; Toledo, 0.

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Fort Wayne, 2; Dayton, 0.
South Bend, 4; Evansville, 2.
Terre Haute, 3; Grand Rapids, 2.
Wheeling, 6; Springfield, 2.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Sioux City, 17; St. Joseph, 4.
Omaha, 4; Colorado Springs, 1.
Des Moines, 8; Denver, 1 [ten innings].

Games Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at Pittsburg.
New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

SOX AND DETROIT HERE TODAY.

Jones' Men to Return Home—Comiskey Says "Spit" Ball Favors His Team.

Chicago's White Stockings will return from St. Louis today fresh from their victory over the browns in the longest extra inning battle of the year and ready to begin another series with the Detroit Tigers, who will begin a three day session here today unless it snows too hard. The weather man has grown weary of trying to stop Comiskey's games by rain in seasons past. Ladies' day will be resumed at the south side grounds today, women accompanied by escorts being admitted free on Fridays.

"That thirteen inning victory ought to do my boys a lot of good," said President Comiskey last night. "Luck and the weather have been breaking against them for so long that they were getting discouraged. Things couldn't be any worse than they were, consequently that thirteen can't be anything but lucky for us. The players are laying their poor batting to the spit ball. There has been so much talk that I think the batters all over the country are overestimating the value of that thing. They have been told so often that they can't hit it that they think they can't, and you know what that means to a batter.

"Granting that this spit ball will cut as big a hole into the batting as every one predicts, it will help my team more than it will hurt. We weren't the worst batting team in the league last year, and if the spit ball cuts down the batting all other teams are going to hit less, too. There wasn't a team in the league which could beat us in fielding and base running last year, and if the other fellows can't hit this year, why, we ought to win the pennant on our fielding and speed on bases. At any rate, we have a better chance than last year if the batting is to be cut out, because speed will count for just so much more as the batting grows lighter. That spit ball is all in our favor instead of against us."

President Johnson returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit to the east with the report that baseball enthusiasm was never greater in that part of the country than this year, according to all early season indications. He said Washington was simply burning up with talk of what Jake Stahl's team was doing, and, if it kept out of last place even, it would prove a winner. He said he had not seen either of the new men on his staff of umpires at work yet, but both McCarthy and Kelley will be here to officiate today.

PLAY IN BOWLING TOURNEY.

E. Schmidt and B. Hanson Score 1,182 in Doubles of Illinois State Championship and Are Third.

Payne and Hall of Peoria still lead in the two men of the Illinois state bowling championship now in progress at Aurora hall. Scores rolled early last night were not high, although E. Schmidt and B. Hanson reached third place with 1,182.

There is but little prospect of any one beating Bob Wienold in the individual event, his 711 looking like the goods. Veteran Gus Burkhardt notched 603 and is now seventh. Scores:

TWO MEN.

Payne—Hall, Peoria	1,186
Hoffman—B. Johnson	1,184
E. Schmidt—Hanson	1,182
W. Meyers—G. Strey	1,179
Bohn—C. Bahr	1,171
Bliss—Sinsabaugh	1,169
Goodwin—Tischhouser	1,166
Miller—Lindemann	1,165
Andy Hall—Tabler	1,165
J. Schmidt—Rogman	1,156
Vanderzyde—Steinmiller	1,151
E. Blouin-L. Schmidt	1,150
Thede—Waugh, Peoria	1,145
Hall—Hickey, Bradford	1,141
Steele—Brill	1,137
Swanson—Glickman, Rock Island	1,128
C. Langmayer—Lundquist	1,127
Lasky—Doerge, Peoria	1,124
Forsberg—Gallagher, Rockford	1,122
Brayshaw—Andres, Peoria	1,116
Philpott—Nelson	1,107
Kempf—Krause	1,105
Flenner—Collier	1,103

INDIVIDUAL.

R. Wienold	711	Wood, Peoria	600
Groch, Aurora	633	W. Schmidt	599
Bollman, Rock Island	619	R. Wieland	598
Toemmel	617	S. Johnson	596
J. Voltz	614	Steers	591
E. Blouin	611	Kreight, Moline	585
J. Burkhardt	608	Lindemann	590
Chalmers	606	G. Ditt	590

Best scores in two men event:

E. J. Schmidt	190	224	191
B. Hanson	217	181	179—1,182
M. Lau	208	184	191
V. Kaad	211	167	168—1,183
Spangler	187	169	193
W. Burkhardt	184	209	181—1,083
Stell	173	184	202
C. Glaser	150	161	202—1,072
Stein	211	157	190
Tomisky	176	184	194—1,053
Portmess	146	179	193
Wiley	203	160	176—1,048
Barker—Heins			1,047
Ostenfeldt—Mrosek			1,029
Croft—Dr. Funk			1,017
McCheane—G. Burkhardt			1,004
Caul—Cool			1,000

INDIVIDUAL EVENT.

G. Burkhardt	224	200	179— 603
B. Hanson	201	198	190— 589
Wiley	203	197	176— 576
F. Wales	180	210	188— 578
W. Burkhardt	213	182	183— 578
E. J. Schmidt	190	200	172— 562
Bruck	215	171	190— 576
Spangler	170	205	192— 567
Danek	184	194	178— 556
Stein	184	157	207— 548

Calumet Club Elects Officers.

The Calumet lacrosse team has elected officers for the season as follows: Manager, Dr. H. Baker; secretary, C. J. Dommelley; physical director, H. M. Mackesch; executive committee, I. M. Sadler, N. Beaton, C. P. Rubridge, J. Lechtlighter, E. Beattie. The first practice match, "reds" against "whites," will be played on Sunday at Fifty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue, at 10:30 a. m. J. H. Sutherland of the Calumet lacrosse club is in the city, and will confer with local players as to the advisability of forming an international league, including Chicago, St. Paul, and clubs from the copper country.

Bobby Dobbs Wins, Then Loses.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—A twenty round fight was scheduled to take place tonight before the Gymnastic club between "Young J. L. Sullivan" and Bobby Dobbs for 450 a side. Sullivan was disqualified in the opening round for foul hitting. A new match was agreed upon, and the fighting began again. Neither man showed good form. Sullivan made repeated fouls, and Dobbs was knocked out in the eighteenth round.

Nelson Gets a Match.

San Francisco, Cal., April 27.—[Special.]—Battling Nelson today agreed to a bout at Marysville on May 9 with the winner of the Long-Cordell battle.

Hoppe Leads Schaefer.

New York, April 27.—[Special.]—Jake Schaefer and Willie Hoppe began a billiard match of 1,200 points, eighteen inch balkline, in blocks of 400, at the Knickerbocker Billiard academy, in Brooklyn, tonight. Hoppe showed fine form, and won from the Wizard by the big margin of 400 to 203.

Shea and Howe Win.

Shea and Howe defeated Jayspar and McKeeby in the three cushion team tournament at Munsey's by a score of 45 to 21. Morin and Burdick play Fisher and Butler tonight.

Southern League Scores.

At Memphis—New Oreans, 2; Memphis, 1.
At Birmingham—Nashville, 9; Birmingham, 2.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 11; Montgomery, 3.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 11; Shreveport, 2.

SELEE'S MEN GET ANOTHER DAY OFF

Pirates and Colts Are Kept in Corners by Pittsburg Showers.

PROSPECT OF MORE RAIN.

Lundgren and Lynch Are Carded to Pitch Today if Weather Permits.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 27.—[Special.]—Wet grounds caused by frequent showers gave the Pirates and Colts a vacation today, and the second game of the series here was postponed until July 10, which is an off day for both teams. This makes the third postponed game the Colts have had since the opening of the season two weeks ago. The two teams spent the afternoon in visiting the playhouses and in fanning around the corridor of the hotel.

The loss of the game yesterday caused a warm argument between President Dreyfuss and Manager Clarke of the Pirates. Dreyfuss claimed it was bad judgment that lost the game and that the runners should not have been coached to try to score on any of the center field flies which resulted in double plays. Umpire Emslie and Manager Selee back up Manager Clarke, as the odds were greatly in favor of the runner each time and Beaumont, Flaherty and Clancy are fast men.

Mike Lynch may pitch the game against the breezy Chicago Zephyrs tomorrow. He is not in his best form, however, and Robertaille will relieve him if he slows up after the start. Manager Selee will send Carl Lundgren to the slab. The weather man does not predict favorably for tomorrow. Last year the Colts were kept indoors for three games of their first series here and it may be the same again this spring.

The local grounds are badly soaked, and even if no more rain falls the footing in the outfields will be soft tomorrow.

GIANTS SHUT OUT BROOKLYN.

New York Defeats Superbas by Score of 4 to 0—Strang and McGraw Sent to the Bench.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27.—In return for the defeat of yesterday, the New Yorks shut out the Brooklyn team today by a score of 4 to 0. In the fifth inning, with one man out, Brooklyn filled the bases, but a double play frustrated the attempt to score. Strang was put out of the game in the fourth inning for disputing Umpire Johnstone's ruling, and Manager McGraw was sent to the bench from the coaching line for a similar offense in the eighth, after Donlin had been caught napping off second base. Score:

New York.	R	H	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	H	P	A	E
Donlin, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	2	2	1	0
Strang, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Lumley, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Hall, rf	0	1	1	1	0	Dolan, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Bresnahan, c	0	2	8	2	0	Owens, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Horton, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Lewis, ss	0	1	1	1	1
Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	3	0	Dobbs, c	0	0	4	1	0
Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	Babb, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	Bergen, c	0	0	9	1	0
Bower'n, 1b	0	1	13	0	0	Eason, p	0	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	0	0	0	3	0	Reisling, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	0	4	10	27	12	2	Totals	0	6	27	11	4

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two base hits—Donlin, Mertes. Hits—Off Eason, 9 in eight innings. Sacrifice hits—Lumley, Bowerman, Strang. Stolen bases—Devlin. Double play—Gilbert-Dahlen-Bowerman, 2. Bases on balls—Off Eason, 1; off Reisling, 1; off Ames, 1. Struck out—By Eason, 5; by Reisling, 1; by Ames, 7. Wild pitch—Ames. Time—1:07. Umpire—Johnstone. Attendance—5,685.

Rain Prevents Major League Games.

Besides the Chicago-Pittsburg game, the Cincinnati-St. Louis and Philadelphia-Boston contests scheduled in the National league yesterday were prevented by rain.

HAWKEYE NINE BEATS CHICAGO.

University of Iowa Wins a Ten Inning Baseball Contest by a Score of Five to Three.

Iowa yesterday took revenge on the University of Chicago for its gridiron defeat last fall when the baseball team from the Hawkeye institution trounced the maroons in a ten inning game by the score of 5 to 3.

Lack of headwork on the part of Capt. Harper and the infielders, coupled with a disastrous error on the part of Templeton, was responsible for the loss of the game. With three men on bases in the tenth, a husky Hawkeye bunted the ball a few feet from the home plate along third baseline, and while Harper and Templeton waited for some one else to hand him the ball, the man on third trotted in with the tally that broke the tie.

Starting in with four hits and batting Miller out of the box, the Hawkeyes scored three runs in the first inning. Paul, who relieved Miller, then took charge, and for the remaining eight innings kept Coach Chalmers' men from adding to their total.

In the tenth inning a base on balls, an error by Templeton, and a safe hit by White placed three men on the bases, and a bunt did the rest. Then, another error by Hatfield in center permitted the visitors to add another to their score.

Both Paul and Yessler pitched good ball, the latter keeping the eight hits of his opponents well scattered. Captain Torinus, McGuire at shortstop and White, both at the bat and in the field, played star games, the former accepting four chances, while the latter knocked a three bagger. Both Yates and Dennis played good ball. Score:

Iowa	R	H	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	H	P	A	E
Dennis, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	Beadel, c	0	1	7	2	1
White, lf	1	1	3	3	0	Harper, 3b	0	2	2	4	3
Kent, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Paul, 3b, p	1	2	0	4	1
McG'gor, ss	1	1	2	4	0	Templeton, ss	0	0	1	4	2
Kelly, 2b	0	2	3	2	0	Baird, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Hamest'n, c	0	1	8	2	0	Speidell, rf	0	2	1	0	1
A. Y'aler, 3b	0	2	2	2	0	Miller, p	0	0	0	2	0
Yessler, p	0	0	0	2	0	Eckers'l, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
M'Dow'l, cf	1	0	0	0	0	Hatfield, cf	0	1	2	0	1
						Tem'ton, ss	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	5	10	29	14	4	Totals	3	8	30	11	6

Iowa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—3

Two base hits—Paul, Yessler. Three base hit—Harper. Sacrifice hits—Harper, Yates. Stolen bases—McGregor, McDowell, Harper, Templeton. Struck out—By Yessler, 2; by Miller, 1; by Paul, 5. Passed ball—Beadel. Off Yessler, 2; off Paul, 1. Passed ball—Hamerton. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Picket.

Iowa and Northwestern Today.

The victorious Iowa team will go to Ravinia park this afternoon to play Northwestern.

St. Ignatius, 17; Oak Park, 1.

At Oak Park yesterday the St. Ignatius college nine overwhelmed the suburban high school team on a bad field. Score:

Oak Park.	R	H	P	A	E	St. Ignatius.	R	H	P	A	E
Struble, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	Segar, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Templeton, 1f	0	0	2	1	0	Kelly, 1b	3	2	10	0	0
Cleary, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Quigley, ss	2	1	2	2	0
G'wille, p	0	0	0	1	0	Meaney, c	3	2	7	2	0
Quayle, 3b	0	0	3	1	0	Keane, p	1	1	0	7	0
Skillen, c	1	0	9	2	1	Carroll, 3b	3	2	1	0	1
Rogers, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Goodwille, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Schulz, cf	0	0	2	0	0	O'Grady, 2b	0	2	3	5	1
Johnson, rf	0	1	0	1	0	Lannon, rf	1	1	2	0	0
						Cho'ard, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	1	3	27	10	1	Totals	17	15	27	15	2

Oak Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
St. Ignatius	3	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	4	17

Two base hits—O'Grady, Chouinard, Quigley. Three base hits—Keane, Meaney. Passed balls—Skillen, 3. Struck out—By Keane, 6; by Goodwille, 6. Umpires—German and Slack. Attendance—2,000.

OTHER COLLEGE GAMES.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 27.—[Special.]—A no hit game was credited to Michigan's two new pitchers, Sanger and Denell, today when the Worcesters defeated Detroit college 16 to 0. The Detroiters came here with a good string of victories to their credit. Sanger, who defeated both Chicago and Wisconsin on the spring trip, pitched four innings and Denell the other five. Score:

Michigan	1	6	1	0	0	5—16	18	1
Detroit college	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	0	5

AT BLOOMINGTON.

Ohio State went up in the air in the seventh, allowing Indiana to make seven runs. Score:

Indiana	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	—8	7	5
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	2

AT AMES.

For the first time this season the Ames team was shut out by the Boone team. Fisher of Boone stole six bases. Score:

Boone	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5	6	0
Ames	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	4

Batteries—Bennett and Heller; Brown and Cotton.

AT CAMBRIDGE.

Harvard registered a 12 to 1 victory over Bates college on Soldiers' field this afternoon. Castle and Taylor, the Harvard twirlers, were effective, and Bates registered only three hits. Score:

Harvard	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	2	—12	15	0
Bates	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	3	2

Batteries—Taylor, Castle and Stephenson; Dos and Bowman. Umpire—Murray.

Miscellaneous Games.

Clinton, 2; Davenport, 1.
Mattoon, 2; Pana, 0.

PLAY BEGINS IN CENTRAL.

ALL SCHEDULED GAMES PLAYED IN THE MINOR LEAGUE.

South Bend Opens Season by Defeating Evansville, the Score Being 4 to 1—Bobby Lynch Does Some Brilliant Fielding—Terre Haute Takes Contest from Gansel's Grand Rapids Team by a Count of 3 to 2—Fort Wayne and Wheeling Win.

Evansville, Ind., April 27.—[Special.

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DEARBORN AVENUE HOTEL, DEARBORN and Chicago-avs.—Rooms from $2 per week up; steam heat, elevator, phone, etc.; walking distance.

ALABAMA HOTEL, 80 BOWEN-AV., CORNER Ellis—Rooms overlooking lake; elevator. Phone Oakland 1295.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO LIGHT ADJOINING ROOMS, one front, one running water, 1st or 2d floor, with closets, by mother and son; 11. Central, 14, or Ind.-av., between 43d-44th-sts.; permanent. Address N 147, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN WISHES TO TAKE dinner in some refined South Side family; vicinity Grand-blvd. Address N 119, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 18TH-ST. NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL. EUROPEAN.
Everything new and up to date.
Electric light, hot and cold water in every room.
Choice outside rooms, $5, $6, $7, and $8 per week.
Rooms with private bath, $10, $12, and $14 per week.
Our popular price cafe for ladies and gentlemen cannot be excelled.
Easy walking distance. Telephone South 282.

TO RENT—223 29TH-ST., FLAT 3, NEAR MICHigan-av.; elegant furnished outside rooms, suitable for 2; steam, elevator; $25 and elevated; from $3 to $5.50 per week. A. BEALE. Tel. Douglas 2761.

TO RENT—LADY LIVING ALONE HAS TWO newly and elegantly furnished rooms to rent in strictly modern flat; electric lights, phone, fine bath, etc.; half block from Douglas station. 3625 Lake-av., 2d flat. Tel. 854 Douglas.

TO RENT—3212 LAKE PARK-AV., LARGE, handsomely furnished front room, lavatory; phone; convenient to I. C. and cable; suitable for couple.

TO RENT—NICE BRIGHT FRONT AND SIDE room; modern, lavatory, phone, elevated and 43d-st. transportation; ½ block from Grand-blvd. 481 Bowen-av.

TO RENT — 3617 VINCENNES-AV., UNFURnished rooms, 2 each connecting; light housekeeping if desired; gas, hot water; $3 and $4.

TO RENT—42D-PL., NEAR DREXEL-BLVD., beautifully furnished front suite, also large single room, modern conveniences. H 582, Tribune.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—LARGE SOUTH FRONT room, handsomely furnished, running water, steam heat; 15 L. trains; 115 E. 48th-st.

TO RENT—1311 MICHIGAN-AV. BEAUTIFUL rooms, newly furnished; steam, gas, porcelain bath, phone; walking distance; low rent.

TO RENT—NICELY FURN. ROOMS; HOT AND cold water in each room; also baths; good cafe; handsome residence. 2446 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, TO FAMilies, at 5724, 32, and 34 Washington-av. Inquire at Harvard Hotel, 5714-16 Washington-av.

TO RENT—WARM, SUNNY FURNISHED 3 and 4 room suites; private flats; light housekeeping; $18-$20 up. Call 4533 Lake-av.

TO RENT—4321 LAKE-AV., NICELY FURNISHed front room; best location in Kenwood; modern; phone; block I. C.; $2; 1st flat.

TO RENT—COZY OUTSIDE ROOM, FURNISHed elegantly; all conveniences; near Michigan. 221 E. 29th-st., Flat 2.

TO RENT—3917 PRAIRIE-AV., FURNISHED light housekeeping rooms, $1.50 to $5; bath, hot water.

TO RENT—MADISON-AV., 5433. IF LOOKING for neat, clean, and cheerful furnished rooms, call.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; all conveniences; modern house. Phone Douglas 2959. 3357 Park-ave.

TO RENT—2 NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; outside light; fine transportation. 4330 Calumet, 1st flat.

TO RENT—WOODLAWN; ELEGANT FURN. rooms, single or en suite [or flat]; I. C. 296 E. 64th-st. BEACH.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHed; private family; references exchanged; good residence st.; no other roomers. L 518, Tribune.

TO RENT — 6444 TALE-AV.—THREE ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping, and use of gas range. 2d flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; HOT AND cold water; steam. 1822 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—"THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOODblvd., 3 and 4 room suites, with private bath.

TO RENT—4318 CALUMET-AV., 2D FLAT, front rooms; modern; reasonable; gentlemen only.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlors; reasonable. 3123 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — LARGE FRONT ROOM, FIRST floor; opp. Wash. Park. 5040 Wash Park-pl.

TO RENT — LARGE FRONT AND MEDIUM rooms; private; phone; mod. house. 2207 Prairie.

TO RENT—3255 INDIANA-AV.—CHEERFUL, large, well furnished rooms; $2 50, $3 50; phone.

TO RENT—LARGE FUR. ROOM, PRIVATE house; gentleman; I. C. & L. 6460 Monroe-av.

TO RENT—1710 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished front rooms with bath.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURN. as flat, bath, steam; $25. 3867 Wabash.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, near I. C., overlooking lake. 19 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—6126 KIMBARK-AV., LARGE front room; party employed; breakfast.

TO RENT—UNUSUALLY LARGE, PLEASANT front room; I. C. 6137 Eberhart.

TO RENT—169 OAKWOOD-BLVD., FURNISHed rooms; references.

TO RENT — 3747 INDIANA-AV., 3D FLOOR, nicely furnished front; modern.

TO RENT—2947 PRAIRIE-AV., HANDSOMELY furn. room; phone, modern conveniences; $2.50.

TO RENT—3000 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 24, nicely furnished front suites; bath; fine transp.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for two; private family. 3245 Forest-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, $2.50. 5413 Indiana-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—HOUSEKEEPING, 3 ROOMS, COMplete, or board 2, desirable; private. 3636 Ellis.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, NICELY FURnished room; st. heat; hot and cold water; 2 blocks Metropolitan L.; $2.50 week. Flat 11, 158 Laflin-st.

TO RENT—200 ASHLAND-BLVD. SINGLE room; all modern conveniences; reasonable.

TO RENT—NICE LIGHT FURNISHED ROOMS, gas, bath, telephone. 1071 W. Monroe.

TO RENT—467 FULTON-ST., FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished; hskg.; park, L.

TO RENT—128 ASHLAND-BLVD., A LARGE, pleasant front room; suitable for 1 or 2.

North Side.

TO RENT — 354 ERIE-ST., APT. 5, NEWLY furnished rooms; walking distance; phone.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM, OVERLOOKS lake and Sheridan-road. J 185, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS; BATH IN CONnection; all conveniences. 69 Walton-pl.

TO RENT—LADY HAS EXQUISITELY FURN. room, new mod. apt. Tel. South 1792.

TO RENT—657 LA SALLE-AV., OPP. LINCOLN Park; choice rooms; reasonable.

TO RENT — SUITE TO REFINED GENTLEmen. 308 N. State. IRVING, Gr.

TO RENT—350 E. CHICAGO-AV.; SUITE OR single housekeeping rooms; kitchen privileges.

TO RENT—1341 DAKIN-ST., FLAT 2, SHERIdan L. Ex.; large light room. Graceland 2275.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO IN FAMILY HAVING FURnished, new, modern home of 14 rooms, with all that money can buy, near L. & S. dr.; impossible to use all; will rent few to desired people, double or results; for just what cost us. 571 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—2806 EVANSTON-AV., NICELY FURnished room; new, modern flat; home comforts; 4 blocks from lake and walking distance to "L"; references exchanged; rent preferred. Address O X 199, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, $12 month; man only; electric light, steam heat, telephone; two in family; no other roomers. 1 Chilton-ct., Apartment 4, near Eugenia-st., one block from Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—721 FULLERTON-AV., APT. 10, private American family, near Lincoln park, has beautifully furnished front rooms; board optional; modern.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS with board to couple desiring first class accommodations; references; near Addison station N. W. L. Phone Belmont 3902. J O 143, Tribune office.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED LARGE room; large closet; suitable for two gentlemen; walking distance; no other roomers; references. Address J O 446, Tribune office.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED LARGE room; large closet; suitable for two gentlemen; walking distance; no other roomers. Christian Scientists preferred. Address J O 447, Tribune.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH ALcove; also suite with private bath; first-class board; opposite Lincoln Park. 741 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT PARLOR FOR TWO with private family. La Salle-av. and Goethe-st.; references required. Address L 456, Tribune.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM; PRIvate family, vicinity of Lincoln Park. 454 Belden-av.

TO RENT—20 ROSLYN-PL., LARGE, DESIRAble room; also smaller one; in detached house; half block Lincoln Park; references.

TO RENT — 355 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY furnished, large, front room; running water; all conveniences.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY, NEWLY DECORATed room, steam, hot and cold water; 2 blocks elevated; $4 week. 1 Delaware-pl., Flat F.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS—MANY LANDladies who have desirable chambers are averse to advertising—for reasons. They engage us to inspect their rooms, photograph the building, notice carefully the minutest details, in order to report intelligently to the busy man in search of a first class home. Having had 8 years' experience, we are well able to serve your interests, save you escape worry and save money. Betah Co., 801 N. Y. Life, 171 La Salle. Auto. 2661. Central 4845.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN REFINED Jewish family by young business man; must be reasonable. Address N 142, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT ROOM for light housekeeping; use of kitchen or gas range; walking distance. L 572, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM IN A FIRST class Spanish family. Address N 178, Tribune.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ALL THE LUMBER, GLASS, DOORS, iron, radiators, piping, vault doors, elevators, machinery, etc., in the Bryant Block, La Salle and Monroe-sts.; also all the lumber, glass, doors, iron, piping, radiators, bathtubs, etc., at 10 and 12 E. Madison-st. The above buildings to be wrecked after May 1st. Also several million feet of lumber, all sizes, practically new, for sale; 6" x 6" posts, sash, windows, beams, columns, piping, bathtubs, closets, sidewalk lights, boilers and engines, pumps, etc. Main storeroom and yard, 35th and Wentworth-av. Phone South 1384.
S. KRUG, 167 Dearborn-st. Central 1726.

BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLE GOODS.

WANTED—50 GOOD SECOND HAND WHEELS at once for country orders; bring wheels and get our cash offer. Mead Cycle Co., 1243 Wabash-av.

BICYCLE ENAMELING SEND FOR 1905 price list. F. J. LAMBERSON, 173 S. Clinton-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; new 4 ft. table a specialty of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., INC. 1800. 50,000 farmers and others using our product. If you wish to be one of them write AUSTIN CLEMENT, V. P., 200 Monroe-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE—AT LOCKPORT, ILL.; closes to the new construction works on the drainage canal; 31 rooms, hot water appliances, steam heat and baths; all furniture brand new; cheap if taken at once; selling on account of sickness. Address Hotel Vail, Lockport.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN TO MANAGE CATtle ranch in southeastern Colorado; altitude 4,500 feet; handle cattle, horses, and hogs; must be somebody with pulmonary trouble; must command some capital to purchase small interest. For particulars address O A 202, Tribune office.

WE WANT GOOD STOCK OR BOND ISSUE AT once; BUY, SELL AND EXCHANGE UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS. WE PROMOTE NEW ENTERPRISES.
W. H. TODD & COMPANY,
112-114 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING HOTEL; POPUlation 1,000; county seat; only hotel; license seven. 80 miles west of Chicago; will sell furniture and rent building. Apply J. NADING, Yorkville, Ill.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE AND MODERN—SAWmill and shingle machinery, in the heart of the cypress belt; sufficient timber in sight to run 10 years; can be purchased at a bargain.
McKEY & POAGUE, 134 Washington-st.

ENTIRE PREFERRED STOCK ISSUE OF AN Ohio steel foundry and manufacturing company will be sold on attractive terms and important attention given to right party. Address N 220, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK BROKER'S BUSINESS ON La Salle-st.; established years; large trade in 10 and 20 share lots and upwards; small capital and no experience necessary. Address F 564, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF AGRICULTURAL IMplements, wagons, buggies, etc.; one of the best towns in Minnesota; business last year over $25,000; $5,000 will handle it; good reason for selling. Address J. C. MEACHAM, Hutchinson, Minn.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $3,000 TO TAKE INterest in a good paying business; the sales in the next year will run from $25,000 to $30,000; business established 25 years. Address L 503, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST EQUIPPED SUBURban shoe store in Cook Co.; everything new; annual sales $10,000; first class trade; can be increased; good reasons for selling. Address N 235, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO ACCEPT A POSItion as secretary and treasurer of a well established business; publishing; must have capital and give reference. Address O A 317, Tribune office.

WANTED—
A man to manage a department store in a city of 45,000; some capital required, and references. Address O A 318, Tribune office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL INVESTment; clean proposition; will bear close investigation; principals only; money secured. Thompson, R. 15, 66 Van Buren-st.

ON ACCT. OF DISAGREEMENT WE WILL sell our grocery and market; best offer; value $1,500; both locations; 3 horses; money maker; particulars. Address N 234, Tribune office.

I WILL INVEST $100,000 OR MORE IN SUBstantial business proposition; will consider corporate stock or bond issue, which carries with it an official position. Address H 371, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY, CIGAR, NOTION, AND candy store, ice cream; best fixtures; soda fountain; finest corner on South Side. Will invoice. 6002 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, FULLY EQUIPPED, IN town of 16,000; inventories, two wagons; routes; run by present owner for 40 years. Address L 523, Tribune office.

WATCHMAKER'S CHANCE — WATCH AND jewelry repairing business; estab. 12 years; best location in State; account leaving city. Address L 440, Tribune office.

WE HAVE TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST IN LIFE insurance policies issued some years back. Our offers on acceptable policies exceed the company's cash value. Adams & Boatwright, Danville, Va.

TELL US WHAT POSITION YOU CAN FILL, and how much capital you can invest, and we will tell you how to find it. HAPGOODS [Inc.], 1012-1016, 140 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM, AND SODA water business; best street on South Side; taking in $600 a month; forced to leave city. Phone H. P. 100. Address H 153, Tribune office.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WILL INVEST CAPital and services in substantial, payine business; out of town propositions preferred. Address W. C. E., 124 So. 6th, Lafayette, Ind.

WANT A PARTY HAVING $1,500 TO INVEST in an office proposition; legitimate, with no competition; legitimate. L 493, Tribune.

SOUTH DAKOTA CHARTERS OBTAINED; lowest rates; no taxes; companies organized; stock guaranteed, full charge. Whitehall Bldg.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS DYEING AND cleaning establishment. For particulars apply to Queen City Dye Works, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED 5C AND 10C store, on account poor health of managing partner; will take about $5,000. H 372, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80 ROOM HOTEL; FINE LOCAtion, South Side; good business; bargain. Address L 213, Tribune office.

LOCATION WANTED—I HAVE SMALL MAchine shop; want space for it; good equipment; expert mechanic. P. E. Williams, 4352 Col. Grove.

FOR SALE—CIGARS, CONFECTIONERY, AND light groceries; 4 nice living rooms; must be sold. 507 E. 39th-st., near Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS PLUMBING AND beer pump business; will sell the same for real estate. Address L 467, Tribune office.

COLORADO MAN WANTS PARTY WITH $2,500 to finance company; money returned in six months; investigate. Address N 162, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FINE CONFECTIONERY, ICE cream, and cigar store. Going fine business the year round. 638 N. Clark-st.

$250—HALF INTEREST MAIL ORDER BUSInESS; will clear $1,800 yearly; invoice, $500; experience unnecessary; 806, 48 E. Van Buren.

$25 STARTS MAIL ORDER BUSINESS; SOMEthing new; 500%; make $20 weekly on the side. 806 48 E. Van Buren.

FOR SALE—SALOON; MUST SELL; SICK; best on North Side. Address J 270, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HAWLEY CASH GROCERY, WAUkegan, Ill.; sales last year, $50,000.

WILL SELL CHEAP; INTEREST IN MONEY making business; address P. M. L., 505, 69 Clark.

VERY VALUABLE PATENT. $4,500 CASH, outright; demonstration. Patentee, 324 E. 37th.

WANTED—LADIES' HAIRDRESSING BUSIness, downtown. Address N 238, Tribune office.

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and secure a good steady income; business is the old fashioned, time tried method of getting rich; don't monkey with a "get rich quick" scheme, as you are sure to get left; we have "Business Brokers" in the country and can place you in an established, good paying business, no matter where you wish to locate. Write today and let us know what you want.
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No matter where it is located. This is the age of specialists. We are the only exclusive "Business Brokers" in the country. We have the buyers. What have you to offer them? We bring buyer and seller together and make quick sales.
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BECAUSE OF MANUFACTURING INTERESTS which need personal attention at once, will be obliged to sell stock of dry goods, notions, ladies' furnishing goods; said stock will invoice about $7,000; well assorted, new, up to date stock; will be sold to highest bidder, in bulk, Tuesday, May 2d, 2 p. m.; store will be open Tuesday forenoon, May 2d, for inspection.
THE HAWKEYE MERCANTILE CO.,
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Marshalltown, Iowa.

TO RENT—OR SALE—A SHOE FACTORY IN Milwaukee, with capacity of 500 pairs per day; factory is 30x100 ft.; light on all four sides; two stories and basement; factory can be rented for $40 per month or can be purchased if desired; parties going out wish to sell the machinery; all modern machines, and in first class condition; a good chance to get some good machinery at a reasonable price. Address F. L. FARREL, 14 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

ADVERTISER DESIRES MEETING RESPONsible business man who will invest $3,000 in enterprise that will yield enormous profits in six months; $25,000 can be made with above amount with absolutely no chance of loss. This fact will be proven before investment. For prospectus, interview agents save stamps. Address J 507, Tribune office.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL ANY LEGITImate business, stocks, bonds, real estate, or will a partner, city or country, call or address us; we make a specialty of securing your wants quickly; if you haven't money enough to buy we advance any reasonable amount to reliable people and loan money to merchants. KAATZ CO., 301 Tacoma building; phone main 4845.

TO RENT—FINE SALOON CORNER ON THE Northwest Side, close to Milwaukee and North-ave. Fine stand. Reasonable rent and long lease to good party.
Also another choice saloon location on Milwaukee-av. at Logan square.
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The first and only recognized clairvoyant ever in Chicago; her advice has made thousands happy; it will benefit you; your name, what you want to know at a glance. If you are in trouble, need a friend, call or write in perfect confidence.
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AUG. SCHWARZ, LADIES' AND GENTS' GARments; 3 stores; 158 Illinois-st., 126 Dearborn-st., 939 W. Madison-st. Phone Haymarket 3520.

DAVID WEBER, THE EXPERT, 3523 State-st. BRANCHES: 118 E. 43d-st., 224-st. and Michigan-av. Phone Douglas 524.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 DEARBORN-ST., PHONE Main 3047. 54 and 56 39th-st., Phone Oak 539; 504 W. Madison-st., Phone Monroe 1131.

TRY AUWERDA FOR FINE DYEING AND cleaning; all styles of dress plaitings, covered buttons, etc. 436 N. Clark-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF pets, dogs, birds, etc. Come, see them.
MEYER BROS., 128 E. Washington-st.

BIRDS AND PETS OF ALL KINDS. DOGS, PARrots, goldfish, German singing canaries, $2 each, guaranteed. Vahle's bird store, 34 State-st.

6 JERSEY COWS [ALL FRESH] WILL BE SOLD at auction, Saturday, April 29, 2 p. m. sharp, at 450 Keystone-av., River Forest. E. E. PALMER.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 YOUNG NEW MILCH Jersey cows. 5430 Peoria-st., So. Englewood.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

EXPERIENCED BUYER GOING TO NEW YORK May 1st; has occasional opportunities for securing slightly soiled imported and model street, evening, and dinner gowns and wraps for half price. Will take special orders. No charge until garments are accepted. Address J L 542, Tribune office.

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NEW, ARTISTIC, HIGH GRADE,
ctual hot water heat. No coal, ashes,
$ BEDROOMS, $6,500 TO $8,750.
OWNER, 233 N. East-av., O. Pk.
ON 10 FT. OAK PARK LOT; $1,750.

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by labor and upon honor; the best and
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station; fruit and shade trees; barn; a
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Main 4464.

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6-room, bathroom, hardwood finish, hot water
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and 12A flat, Irvington-pl., Irving Park
station; fruit and shade trees; barn; a
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cottage, brick, sewer, water, and gas; $14
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6-room, bathroom, hardwood finish, hot water
ace, rooms, stable; lot 175x150; price $20,
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apartment building; 60x100; corner brick;
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LARGE FLAT BUILDING.
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CONSIDER VACANT, IMPROVED, OR
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Small loans and 5 per cent bonds.
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MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

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$200 TO $2,500 ON VACANT OR IMPROVED
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Make loans on Chicago real estate at lowest rates.

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Mortgages for sale from $1,000 up.

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JOHN B. KNIGHT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

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loan on Chicago improved real estate at lowest
current rates; no delay; we pass on security.

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lowest rates; building loans made.
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Payable back in monthly payments if desired.
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On city property at lowest rates; prompt service.
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Offer choice first mortgage gold bonds in denominations of $500, at 5½.

Security is new store and apartment building on North Side.

Full particulars on application.

We recommend them.

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Established 1865.
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Real estate loans of every kind and size made without delay at low rates and best terms.

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BUILDING LOANS made on short notice. Per-
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FIVE PER CENT
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UPON BRICK IMPROVEMENTS
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FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT
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ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE RATES FOR
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On Chicago and improved suburban property.
Lowest rates. Quick action, as we pass on securi-
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BUILDING LOANS MADE. PREPAYMENT
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FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
EXTRA HIGH GRADE, on new brick and stone
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Send for list.
JOHN F. SMYTH & COMPANY,
1020 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

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Money to loan on mortgages at lowest rates.

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South Side.

FOR RENT—
SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.

4136 Michigan-av.—
9 rooms; stable $150
3821 Forest-av.—
10 rooms 50
4032 Madison-av.—
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3947 Prairie-av.—
9 rooms 35
3241 Vernon-av.—
8 rooms 25
5650 Monroe-av.—
7 rooms 25

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TO RENT—
Well furnished, modern house, three stories, with
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TO RENT—11 43D-ST.
Near I. C. R. R. depot.
View of lake from rear windows.
Modern brick house, 7 rooms.
Furnace heat—will redecorate.
Only $25 to good tenant.
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6363 Perry-av., Englewood, elegant 10 room
house; fine location; spacious grounds, good trans-
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WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

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10 room house; furnace, 2 baths, hardwood
floors and finish, laundry; beautiful decorations,
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bedroom; vacant May 1. See it.
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TO RENT—HOUSE, 3437 MICHIGAN-AV., 12
rooms; best location in city for respectable
boarding; good transportation facilities; Indiana-
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TO RENT—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES:
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May 1, $38.
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TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—MODERN HOUSES
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Also house at 3526 Calumet-av., $35. SHORT-
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residence; hardwood finish, furnace; large front
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3820 Langley-av., 10 room brick house and barn,
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house, decorated to suit tenant, $45; now open.
The Merchants' Loan and Trust company, 135
Adams-st.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—10 ROOM MODERN
house, 59 ft. shady lot; barn. 6010 N. Normal
Parkway; best transportation; $42.50. R. 1028,
119 Monroe-st.

TO RENT — 7 TO 9 ROOM CHICAGO LAWN
houses, $15 to $20; large lawns; 5c fare.
JOHN F. EBERHART, 3655 63d-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 2014 MICHIGAN-AV.,
to a private family only. SEYMOUR MORRIS,
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TO RENT—3655 GRAND-BLVD., 11 ROOM MOD-
ern residence, hardwood floors; rents $60.
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detached two story brick house; only $35 month.
E. E. BALDWIN & CO., cor. 35th and Indiana-av.

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large porch; overlooking lake; decided bargain; $50.

TO RENT—9 R. STONE FRONT, $35; 3819 VER-
non-av.; partially furnished if desired. Apply
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stone, residence, 12 rooms; thoroughly modern.
Apply to JOHN B. MALLERS, 226 La Salle-st.

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Prairie-av.; furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—3601 PRAIRIE-AV.; STONE FRONT;
hardwood floor; open plumbing. Key at 3606.

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months from May 1st; address 4163 Berkeley-av.

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TO RENT—3626 ELLIS PARK, $35; 9 R. AND
bath; open for inspection. Tel. Doug. 6124.

West Side.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—
906 JACKSON-BLVD., newly decorated, new
plumbing, bath, furnace $35
502 JACKSON-BLVD., 12 rooms, modern, fur-
nace, bath, decorations to suit 40
420 JACKSON-BLVD., cor. Throop, 10 rooms,
bath 40
589 ADAMS-ST., 9 rooms, newly decorated,
hardwood floors, new plumbing, modern 50
490 FULTON-ST., 12 rooms, furnace 50
763 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 9 rooms, hardwood
floors, furnace, and bath 40
808 MONROE-ST., 9 rooms, brick, furnace,
newly decorated, owner on premises.
POSSESSION MAY 1ST.
433 JACKSON-BLVD., 8 rooms, modern 25
283 SO. LEAVITT-ST., 8 rooms, modern 35
287 SO. ROBEY, 8 rooms, modern 35
202 SO. LINCOLN-ST., 10 rooms, modern 45
317 ASHLAND-BLVD., 10 rooms, strictly mod-
ern, hardwood floors, steam heat, barn 60
743 JACKSON BLVD., 8 rooms, modern, steam 35
442 CLARENDON-AV., 9 rooms, barn 30
535 ADAMS-ST., detached; 15 rooms, furnace,
barn 90
478 FULTON-ST., cor. Union Park-place, 12
rooms, bath, furnace 30
634 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 10 rooms, furnace, 45
69 WARREN-AV., 10 rooms, furnace, barn 45
802 FULTON-AV., 9 rooms, modern 25
146 S. LEAVITT-ST., 10 rooms, bath 25
E. WOLTERSDORF, Madison-st. and Ashland-bd.

TO RENT—1686 W. MONROE-ST., ONE OF THE
finest residences on the W. side, $60; facing Gar-
field Park. Unfurnishing 9 rooms with steam heat
plant, gray stone front; every convenience. Apply
to OWNER at 1694 W. Monroe-av., or
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modern house; hardwood floors; will put in 1st
class condition for good tenant; $40 a month.
P. E. GOOLD & CO.,
890 and 1309 Madison-st.

TO RENT—918 WARREN-AV., MODERN NINE
room brick house; furnace heat; rental, $40.
JAMES A. McLANE & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW 8 R. HOUSE, 5401 INDIANA-
st., Austin; large lot; large trees; facing park.
A. CHRISTENSEN, 719 N. 53d-av.

TO RENT—12 ROOM HOUSE, 322 WARREN-AV.,
furnace heat. LYON, GARY & COMPANY, 204
Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 8 R. HOUSE, $30; 8 R.
flat, store, barn, $60. 2453 Lowell-av.

TO RENT—236 OAKLEY-BLVD., FURNISHED
house, 8 pleasant rooms, until Sept. 1st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—704 N. PARK-AV., TWO STORY
modern brick, 10 rooms; furnace; $40.
246 Schiller-st., 2 story and basement, stone
front, 11 rooms; furnace. Can be seen by permit
only; $35.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE NINE ROOM
residence, 511 Cleveland-av.; rental moderate.
Inquire for key in barber shop, 170 Lincoln-av., and
apply to G. F. FISCHER, 1636 First National
Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—
1617 Wrightwood-av., handsome brown stone
front, 12 light rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; near
Lincoln Park $100
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—
710 FULLERTON-AV.
Near Lincoln Park.
9 rooms—furnace—only $35.
In good condition.
TITCOMB & NORTH, 119 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—317 E. SUPERIOR, 14 ROOMS AND
bath; hardwood floors; on first floor; all rooms
large and light; can be used en suite; convenient.
$65. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OR SELL—SUNNY HOUSE; LOW
rent; furnished or not; hot water heat. 586 Di-
vision-st., facing Astor-st.

TO RENT—547 LA SALLE-AV.—18 ROOMS; 3
baths; fulltide for boarding; cheapest in city.
Apply 1st flat, 549.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

LA GRANGE.

Twelve room house, convenient to station, large
sunny rooms, hardwood floors, all conveniences;
barn in rear; 100 ft. frontage.

Eight room house, within two blocks of station,
large lawn; most desirable home.
LA GRANGE IMPROVEMENT CO. (Unincorp.),
16 Stone-av., La Grange, or
D. B. LYMAN,
100 Washington-st., Chicago. Central 2597.

TO RENT — 14 ROOM HOUSE, EAST AND
south exposure, 4 bathrooms, conservatory, steam
heat, gas, city water, hardwood floors, 8 mantels
and grates, screens, and double windows, large
basement, cement cellar, exceptionally large porch;
stable, spacious grounds, trees, shrubs, etc.; vicin-
ity Western Electric Co.'s new plant; Ogden-av.
car to 25th-st. and 52d-av. E. LOVEJOY, 1206
Tribune Bldg. WM. W. KEAST & CO., Morton
Park.

TO RENT—LA GRANGE—A DESIRABLE SUB-
urban home, 10 rooms; modern improvements.
Inquire 835 Wabash-av. Tel. Harrison 777.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN HIGHLAND
Park; block from lake; modern conveniences;
terms moderate. Address N 179, Tribune office.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—FURNISHED, 11 ROOM
house, fronting lake, for the summer. Address
J O 404, Tribune office.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—LAKE GENEVA—LARGE AND ELE-
gantly furnished house; 10 acres; 600 feet lake
front; choice location, near golf grounds; with or
without steamer; vegetable and flower garden;
modern conveniences; lodge, barn, etc.; rent low.
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Main 4567. 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SUMMER COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, FOR
season, June, July, and Aug.; Pistakee Lake,
Palm Beach, formerly Hog Island. Apply
J. S. RAMAGE, 218 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

NEW BUILDINGS—
IN KENWOOD

184-186 EAST 47TH-ST., between Greenwood
and Woodlawn-avs., 6 to 10 room apartments;
costly and beautiful interior; finished in the new
style of decorations; larger apartments have two
bathrooms; $65 to $75.

194-196 EAST 47TH-ST., between Greenwood
and Woodlawn-avs., elegant 8 room apartments;
spacious interior arrangements; finished in beau-
tiful woods, artistically decorated; $75 to $80.

5227-5229 MADISON-AV., 6, 7, and 8 rooms;
very attractive and artistic interior arrangement;
dining rooms finished in English oak, with drop
beam ceilings, etc. Will be richly decorated; $55
to $65.

W. K. YOUNG & BRO.,
204 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—MODERN APARTMENTS, 4 TO 9
rooms each. Rent $25 to $60. In first class con-
dition. Hot water heat; house phone and janitor
service; fine location. 36th-place and Michigan-
av. Can be seen by calling at office in rear court.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
Phone Central 3715,
Room 1210, 135 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BY
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO.,
115 DEARBORN-ST.
4956 Michigan-av., 3d floor, 8 large, sunny
rooms; $45.
3934 Indiana-av., 3d floor, 7 light rooms; $36.
4521 St. Lawrence-av., first floor, 5 rooms; $25.
4305 Berkeley-av., 7 rooms; $24.
5419 Kimbark-av., 1st floor, 7 light rooms; $25.
1518-20 Wabash-av., 5 rooms; $20 and $22.50.
4711-59 CALUMET-AV., A FEW DESIRABLE
FLATS; $20 TO $45. BEST FLATS NOW IN
THE CITY AT THESE PRICES. AG

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—
275 N. Carpenter-st., 1st flat south, 6 rooms and bath..... $18

275 N. Carpenter-st., 1st flat north, 6 rooms and bath..... 20

340 S. Leavitt-st., 3d flat, 7 rooms and bath; stove heat..... 18

342 S. Leavitt-st., 2d flat, 5 rooms; stove heat... 12

20 W. Huron-st., 2d flat, 4 rooms and bath.... 12

20 W. Huron-st., 3d flat, 4 rooms and bath..... 10

3015 Park-av., 1st flat, 6 rooms, furnace heat, rent reasonable.....

MADDEN BROS.
204 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—
483 MADISON-ST., 3 and 5 rooms, with private bath, steam heat, hot water, elevator, and janitor service.....$15 $22
502 MADISON-ST., 5 rooms, bath.....
451 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 8 rooms, furnace heat.....30
POSSESSION MAY 1.
461 IRVING-AV., 2d flat, 7 rooms, in 2 story brick building; wood light, large porch, fine yard; will show today.....$22
902 VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Marshfield-av., 5 rooms, bath, gas.....20
835 ADAMS-ST., 2 rooms, steam; open.....15
415 WARREN-AV., 7 rooms, furnace.....30
361 JACKSON-BLVD., 6 rooms, steam.....30
403 S. LINCOLN-ST., 6 rooms, steam.....30
102 FLOURNOY-ST., 7 rooms in modern 2 sty. building; owner 1st flat.....25
E. WOLTERSDORF, Madison-st. and Ashland-bd.

TO RENT—NEAR GARFIELD PARK
"THE PARKSIDE," PARK AND KEDZIE-AVS.
ELEGANT ROOM APARTMENTS.
Oak trim, tapestry, mantels, sideboards, refrigerators, steam heat, hot water; up to date; $27.50: one block to park; only one left.

"THE WALDO" APARTMENTS
1586-1588 Jackson-blvd., 417-419 Colorado-av
Elegant 4 and 5 rooms; steel beds; all up to date conveniences; moderate rents; two blks. to park; $22.50 to $25. Just refinished new.

2025 Lexington-st., 7 r., steam, nr. Met. L..$30.00
1404 Fulton-st., 5 r., furnace, 2d.....22.50
448 Park-av., 7 r., 2d, furnace.....25.00
1419 Lake-st., 6 r., modern, shades.....$12. 15.00
1477 Lake-st., 6 r., modern, light.....15.00
HENRY E. COONLEY, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
1578 Jackson-blvd., cor. Leavitt-st., modern flats, 7 and 8 rooms, finished in hardwood, Flemish oak, and white enamel; good sized rooms, ample closets, rear porches; $35 to $45.

The Universal, 1151 Jackson-blvd., 6 rooms; steam heat, etc.; 1st floor; May 1st; $27.50.

The Stanley, 41 Stanley-terrace, cor. Van Buren, 5 rooms; steam heat, etc.; $16 to $21.
W. F. PALMER, La Salle-st. Harrison 1254.

TO RENT—
1267 Washington-blvd., 4th flat, 8 room new apartment; thoroughly modern; mahogany finish; elegant interior arrangements; finest and choicest flats, located on the corner of the boulevard; $50 per month. See janitor or
MADDEN BROS., 204 DEARBORN-ST.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN, FIVE AND SIX room apartments, $35 and $40. Free rent to May 1. On Pemberton, or Racine, or Clifton-avs., at the terminus of the Northwestern L in beautiful Northam Park. Hardwood floors, Mott's Mantinta, enameled bath, tile floors, walls handsomely decorated; Beil telephone in each apartment, wired for electric light, no charge for use of same; hot water heat, with janitor service. We make no guarantee, we call a month fo. Name in telephone directory.
Branch office, Wilson-av., just west of Elevated.
Telephone, Lake View 926.

TO RENT—
GEORGIAN-CT.
APARTMENT BUILDING.
958-960-962 LA SALLE-AV.,
Overlooking Lincoln Park.
Apartments, 4 to 7 rooms, from May 1st; ready for occupancy about April 20. Steam heat, electric light; furnished at owner's expense; also steam heat, hot water, etc.; strictly modern and high grade. Apply to T. FELSENTHAL & CO., Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"THE LINCOLN APARTMENTS."
651-653 Hinman-av., Evanston.
"The Roanoke," 931-933 Hinman-av., Evanston.
4, 5 and 7 room apartments, $35 per month up; steam heat, hot water, janitor service; mahogany, white enamel, and oak trim; walls in velvet velour, art nouveau, and canvas; ready for occupants this week. If you care for pure air and pleasant surroundings in a residential neighborhood you cannot afford to sign a lease until you see these buildings.
VAN S. DRESSER, 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN
THE MAJESTIC
62-64 Walton-pl., corner Rush-st., apartments of 5, 6, and 11 rooms; modern in every respect; one of the safest buildings in Chicago. For terms apply to janitor or JESSE DE FOREST, 208 First National Bank Building. Telephone Central 4800.

TO RENT—HIGH GRADE BUILDING.
NEAR LINCOLN PARK.
632 LA SALLE-AV.
FROM MAY 1ST.
First floor, 7 rooms and bath.....$57.50
Second floor, 9 rooms.....75.00
Handsomely finished in hardwoods. All modern conveniences.
TITCOMB & NORTH, 119 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—187 E. ERIE-ST., 3D FLAT, 7 rooms and bath; in elegant condition; stove heat.....
189 E. Erie-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms and bath; stove heat.....20
212 E. Huron-st., 1st flat, 7 rooms and bath; stove heat.....22
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW, ATTRACTIVE GILSONIE BUILDING, Evanston and Wilson-avs., directly opposite terminal station N. W. El. Ry.; best transportation in city; 18 minutes to business center; elegantly finished 4 room flats, well lighted, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Also 2 flat 25, 1910 Evanston-av., or GORDON STRONG & CO., 170 The Republic. Phone State-st. Harrison 365.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE.
2184-6 Kenmore-av., strictly modern, steam heated, 7 room flats; new building; absolutely first class in every respect; rents $42.50 to $50 per month.
MADDEN BROS.
204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1319-21 LELAND-AV., CORNER OF WAYNE, desirable, modern 5 room flats; $30 to $32.50.
56 Lincoln-av., very pleasant 5 room apartments, one block from Lincoln Park.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MANHATTAN APARTMENTS.
1968 Deming-ct., 3 rooms, $15.
1949 Deming-ct., 6 rooms, $35.
219 Hampden-ct., 5 rooms, $27.50.
Best location and good transportation. A. HANNAH, Agt., Hotel Morrison, Madison and Clark.

TO RENT—237 EVANSTON-AV., 1ST AND 2D flats; 6 and 7 room baths, gas, stoves; will put in first class condition for desirable tenant; rent, each, $22.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE.
2184-6 Kenmore-av., strictly modern, steam heated 7 room flats; new building; absolutely first class in every respect; rents $42.50 to $50 per month.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE EIGHT ROOM apartment in The Walton, Clark and Locust-sts.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
24 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 8 ROOM APARTMENT; mahogany finish; strictly modern; overlooking Lincoln Park; Sheridan-rd. boulevard pavement; choice locality; one block from N. Clark-st. car. Navajo Bldg., 1966-1970 Deming-pl. See janitor, or telephone Graceland 1966.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FIVE ROOM apartment; new building; electric light; telephone; May 1st to Sept. 1st; to reliable party who will keep rent in apartment; no charge for use of furniture. 710 La Salle-av., 2d flat. See it. 847 H. PEAK.

TO RENT — STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS, six rooms and bath; gas ranges, refrigerators, and all modern conveniences; just south of Douglas park; rental, $28 and $29. Apply on premises, 630-640 N. Clark-st., or Suite 31-33, 81 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—POSSESSION NOW OR BEFORE May 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 room flats; 2, 3, and 6 room flats; steam heat, hot water, etc.; rent $10 to $35. See janitor or
THEODORE A. BUHMANN, 1281 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS, VICINITY SOUTH and Lincoln Park; 6 and 7 room flats, perfectly modern; free electric light, steam heat, hot water, etc.; $37.50 and $45. Apply office, 671 Wells-st., or 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1866 SHEFFIELD-AV. (NR. GRACE-st.), 1st flat, 6 rooms; very desirable; will decorate; great bargain at $30; express service on "L." Wm. Sheridan-av. station.
JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1404 ROKEBY-ST.—6 ROOM 3D flat and 7 room 1st flat; all modern improvements; hot water heat; all rooms large and light; two minutes to Gracel-st. "L" station; $45 per month.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, $35 AND $37.50; 7 ROOMS, $40; steam and all modern conveniences. C. DICKEY, 1 Washington-st. Phones: Central 4851, Auto. 6351.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS, 671 WELLS-ST., and North Park-av., near Eugenie-st., 6 large rooms, bath, steam heat, gas stoves, etc.; $30 and $32. Apply renting office, 671 Wells-st.

TO RENT—"THE ALTADENA," WILSON-AV. and Beacon-st., elegant 5, 6, and 7 r. apartments; large light rooms; fine entrances; wide lawn, N. W. L. exp. trains; 20 min. to city. Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT IN 2-STORY HOUSE, 7 rooms, latest improvements; rent moderate. 2039 Kenmore-av., one and one-half blocks to Wilson-av. station. N. W. L.

TO RENT—25 ELAINE-PL., BET. ROSCOE AND Cornelia, block west of Evanston-av.; the best 4 room flats in the city; only 4 minutes walk from "L." Penny Savings Bank, 95 Washington.

TO RENT—MODERN 5 ROOM FLAT, $56 NO. Clark-st., cor. Oak; steam heat, bath, etc. $20. See janitor.
FRANK M. ELLIOT,
132 La Salle-st., Room 600.

TO RENT—MODERN LIGHT 5 ROOM FLAT, steam heat, hot water, new "L" and limits car barns; $24. 903 Burling-st.

TO RENT—"SEVILLE," N. E. COR. LA SALLE-AV. AND LOCUST-ST. MODERN 7 AND 8 ROOM APTS. $40 AND $50. APPLY JANITOR.

TO RENT—1347 NEWPORT-AV., NEAR CLARK, choice 6 r. end flat; $19; 1 r. sta. 1 block.
J. H. PIGGOTT, 218 Madison-st., 4th floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 4959 Dearborn-st., modern 9 room, steam heated apartment. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD—2367 HERMITAGE, corner 6 room flat, $25; inside, 4 room, $27.
W. G. STOUGHTON, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE MODERN 6 ROOM STEAM heated apartment; walking distance; immediate possession. 51 Lincoln Park-blvd.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4-6 ROOM FLATS, GAS ranges; $16 to $22; cor. Clark and Belmont-av.

TO RENT—NEW CORNER FLAT 6 LARGE light rooms, fur. heat. 3104 N. Lincoln-st. $22.

TO RENT—176 AND 184 OHIO; 6 ROOM BRICK flats; 2 and 3 flats. 504 Opera House.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 8 R. OUTSIDE APT.; residence district Sheridan Park. 3157 Beacon-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

NEW BUILDINGS.

4 TO 9 ROOM APARTMENTS.
COR. SHERIDAN-RD.
AND IRVING PARK-BLVD.
BLOCK NORTH OF SHERIDAN-ROAD
DEPOT OF NORTHWESTERN "L."
17 MINUTES TO CITY.

Most delightful and convenient location on the North Shore; buildings set back 40 feet from street line and inclosed with iron fence. Handsome marble entrances; spacious rooms, finished in costly woods, dining rooms finished in English weathered oak, with drop beam ceilings; elegant sideboards, consoles, mantels; connecting chamber with marble lavatories; large private front porch, commanding a fine view of the Sheridan-road; 2 bathrooms in the larger apartments. All the most modern improvements. Rent $35 to $80.

96-98 HAZEL-AV., in the most beautiful residence section of Buena Park, near the lake, 6 and 7 rooms, finished in hardwoods, fine large porch, etc.; $45 to $55.

1946-48 KENMORE-AV., elegant new 5 and 6 room apartments, 2 blks. Wilson-av. "L." Agent at bldg.; $40 to $47.50.

1530-34 DAKIN-ST., choice location, 2 blocks from Sheridan station Northwestern "L"; elegant 4 to 6 room apartments; $30 to $40.

W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 DEARBORN-ST.

NORTH SIDE OFFICE: SHERIDAN ROAD AND IRVING PARK-BLVD.

TO RENT— —THE PATTINGTON—
—IRVING PARK-BLVD. AND THE LAKE—
—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT BUILDING IN THE CITY—

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION, EIGHT INCHES OF CONCRETE BETWEEN FLOORS, MAKING THE BUILDING THOROUGHLY SOUNDPROOF.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, PURE TABLE ICE, PORCELAIN LINED REFRIGERATORS, COOLED FROM ICE PLANT. AUTOMOBILE GARAGE AND MESSENGER SERVICE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

7, 8, AND 9 ROOMS. RENTS $65 TO $115.

17 MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CITY BY NORTHWESTERN "L." EXPRESS TRAINS TO SHERIDAN ROAD EL. STATION.

ELEGANT CAFE IN THE BUILDING FOR THE SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION OF TENANTS.

Send for illustrated booklet and floor plans.

W. K. YOUNG & BRO.,
204 Dearborn-st.
Office in building.

TO RENT—
Special Inducements
This Week, 5 to 7 Rooms,
2 blocks from N. W. Elevated.
Sheridan-road express station.
17 minutes to "Loop." 2 blocks from lake.
Cor. Evanston-av. and Edgecomb-place; apartments furnished in latest styles; completely modern; 2 bath rooms in the larger ones; rentals $37.50 up.
Agent on premises at all times.
Telephone Irving 876.

KNOTT, CHANDLER & CO.
110 Dearborn-st.
Telephone Central 5151.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1.
589 Burling-st., near Fullerton-av., 2d floor, 8 large rooms; hardwood finish and floors; steam heat, hot water, etc.; $40.

264 Dayton-st., near N. W. L. 1st floor, corner flat, 5 rooms, steam heat, hot water, etc., $29.

IN CORDEN BLDG.
N. w. cor. Belden and Clark.
Choice modern flats.
Steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.
4 rooms.....$28.50 to $32.
See janitor, 508 Belden-av.

TITCOMB & NORTH, 119 Monroe-st.
Telephone Central 3739.

NEW BUILDINGS.

1902-04-06 BELMONT-AV., near Lake Shore drive, choicest residence location on North Side; superb 7 and 8 room apartments; large rooms and perfect light; mahogany and oak finish; tiled bath; lavatories between bedrooms, servants' toilet; beam ceiling in dining room; mantels; $60 to $75.

N. W. COR. OF GRACE AND ROKEBY-STS., elegant corner 5 room apartment, 2d floor, Grace-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms, bath, 1391 Rokeby-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms, $23.75.
HENRY G. WELLS & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.
Sheridan-rd., s. e. cor. Dakin-st. Tel. Irving 618.

TO RENT— THE BREWSTER.
1886 Diversey-blvd., corner Pine Grove-av. Location unsurpassed; one block from lake and Lincoln Park; one of the few absolutely fireproof buildings and thoroughly modern in every respect; apartments 6 rooms and bath; 2 to 4 rooms; beautiful lawn and garden; cafe; overlooking the lake and Lincoln Park; excellent home table; under new management. Take Diversey-blvd. car. Away from home and freedom from household cares the Brewster offers unusual attractions. Apartments and cafe can be seen at any time. Apply at office of building, 1886 Diversey-blvd. [Lake View 870] or GORDON STRONG & CO., The Republic, 209 State. Harrison 365.

TO RENT. TO RENT.
THE SHERIDAN
576-582 La Salle-av. Two 6 room apartments, $50 and $42.50; immediate possession. From May 1st, 6 room apartments, $40 and $45; all conveniences.
GODFREY SCHMID & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cent. 4537.

TO RENT—
187 E. Erie-st., 3d flat, 8 rooms; stove heat..$26
189 E. Erie-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms; stove heat.... 20
212 E. Huron-st., 1st flat, 7 rooms; stove heat.. 22
237 Evanston-av., 1st and 3d flats, of 7 rooms each; bath, gas, stove heat, each 22
369 Garfield-av., 1st flat, 6 rooms, bath, gas, stove heat, each 17
MADDEN BROS.,
204 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—AT THE BEAUTIFUL NETHERland, highest class apartments for select tenants; 5 rooms, second floor, $35; fourth floor, $34; 6 rooms, 3d floor, $42; 7 rooms, fourth floor, $52; 9 rooms, second floor, $68; 10 rooms, second floor, $85; size of apartments 45x75 feet, free on four sides, all corners and south exposures, logias screened and flower houses filled; billiards, gymnasium, automobile garage, beautiful grounds, and many other features of high class residences. Lawrence-av., between Kenmore and Sheridan-rd. Janitor or your agent.

TO RENT — SEVEN ROOM STEAM HEATED apartments, corner Wrightwood and Florence-avs., one block east of Wrightwood "L" station; outside light, hot water, gas ranges, choice neighborhood; rent, $30. TO INCONVENIENCE MADE TO GOOD TENANTS: NOW VACANT AND READY TO MOVE INTO. Also five room heated flat, 1512 Belmont-av., gas, hot water, hardwood, etc.; $25. Also six rooms, 1520 Barry-av., near Clark; bath, etc.; $15. BROOMELL BROS., 93 Fifth-av. Phone Main 3025.

TO RENT—NEW, WELL BUILT, LARGE, AND light 5 room apts., Kenmore and Belmont-avs., 1 block to N. W. L extension, 5 blocks n. of Wilson; best residence location; fine view of lake and Sheridan drive; immediate possession, $25 and $30.

Also new 5 room apts., Wellington and Evanston-avs., 3 blocks to L station; and 7 and 8 rooms, finished in hard woods, Melrose and Evanston-avs., 3 blocks to Belmont express station; ¼ block to Lake Shore-drive. HARNSTROM & COMPANY, 1225 La Salle-st. Phone Main 4754.

TO RENT—774 SEDGWICK-ST., OPPOSITE Lincoln Park, fine new, room first floor flat; steam heat; only $35. NEWBURY,
204 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—"THE LINCOLN APARTMENTS."
651-653 Hinman-av., Evanston.
"The Roanoke," 931-933 Hinman-av., Evanston.
5, 6, and 7 room apartments at $35 per month up; steam heat, hot water, janitor service; mahogany, white enamel and oak trim; walls in velvet velour, art nouveau, and canvas; ready for occupants this week. If you care for pure air and pleasant surroundings in a residential neighborhood you cannot afford to sign a lease until you see these buildings.
VAN S. DRESSER, 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOM, STEAM HEATED FLAT; $15; oak floors, hard wood floors, gas; hot water all the year around, gas range, private laundry and storage room; plate and chair rails in dining room; light on two sides; large closets and large rooms. Take Ogden park car to Ashland-av. Apply at office of building, 1886 Diversey-blvd. [Lake View 870] or GORDON STRONG & CO., The Republic, 209 State. Harrison 365.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—I HAVE 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS from $12 to $20 to rent to honorable colored people. RICHARDSON, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—122 E. 43D-ST., LARGE LIGHT store with cement basement, steam heat, etc.; good location; reasonable.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — MICHIGAN-AV. AND 16TH-ST.— Stores desirable for automobile or other business. HONORE BROS., 1102 Marquette Bldg. 3895 Cent.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON—541 WABASH-AV.; 5 years' lease. OLIVER & COMPANY, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—317 E. 35TH-ST. STEAM heat; $30. OLIVER & COMPANY, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 25x80, 5614 State-st., good location for first class bakery; $40. F. GROSSMANN, 5623 Lafayette-av.

TO RENT—STORE OAKLAND MUSIC HALL, 40th and Cott. Grove, occupied for years by tailor. HOLTON & SEELY, 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED STORE ROOM. 39 Peck-ct. C. F. HYDE, 4803 State-st.

TO RENT—IN PARK GATE BUILDING, 6311-st. and Jackson Park; store, $18.

TO RENT—NORTH HALF OF STORE, 3916 COTtage Grove-av.; splendid location.

TO RENT—STORE, 515 E. 47TH-ST.; BEST business corner on street.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
The Finest Drug Store Corner in the City.

N. W. cor. Lake-av. and 47th-st., opposite the Kenwood Club. Kenwood Institute, and depot. Elegant new bldg., built of white glazed terra cotta. Corner store built especially for a drug store, with doctors' and dentists' offices above. Over 50 ft. of plate glass windows; steam heat; large basement; will put in new mosaic floor. The most desirable high class location in Chicago for a drug store and soda water business; also a small store, suitable for a gents' furnishings, dry goods, notions, or art store. Very reasonable rental.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—STORES.
425 E. 43d-st., near Vincennes-av., store, 25x70, and basement; steam heat; has been occupied for years as first class grocery; rent $50.
P. F. McCARTHY & CO., State and 39th-sts.
51st and Prairie. OFFICES OPEN EVENINGS.

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LOW RENT FOR LONG LEASE.
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SPACE IN
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Suitable for office or mercantile purposes.
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TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE, CARPETED and rugged; unlimited phone; vault. 925 New York Life Bldg.

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TO RENT—SINGLE OFFICE IN SUITE, APply 1356 Monadnock Building.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DESK ROOM IN UNITY bldg. Call Room 741.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE IN LAW SUITE. 401, 153 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—421 MONADNOCK BLDG., OFFICE or desk room with telephone and stenographer.

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FOUR
SIDES.
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Two dry basements, 1,200 and 600 ft.; freight elevator; convenient. Main 1514, Room 809, 56 5th-av.

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Any size. CAMPBELL INVESTMENT CO.,
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TO RENT.....4 STORY BUILDING,
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Light 3 sides; high ceilings; electric freight and passenger elevators; sprinkler; very low insurance; $25,000 being spent to make it best building in district.
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Store and basement, 24x100.
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ROLL TOP, FLAT TOP, AND BOOKKEEPERS' desks, swivel and office chairs, complete outfit for any kind of business. We are the reliable store and office fixture house. Two stores.
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EDISON PHONOGRAPH OR VICTOR TALKING machine; nothing down for days or easy terms; machines exchanged; 10 inch Columbia record for 50c and one any old 10 inch record; 300 Victor needles, 15c; 10 inch record, 30c. Central Camera Co., 31 Adams-st., or 195 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY VICTOR TALKING MAchines are the clearest and most musical; all the new records; easy terms. Wabash and Adams.

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DR. A. H. PARKER, EXPERT IN THE CURE of rupture and manufacturer of trusses, elastic stockings, supporters, etc., 58 State-st., Chicago. Remove May 1 to larger and improved quarters, n. w. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

DR. WOLFERTZ, SPECIALIST, 60 50TH-AV., expert truss fitter; rupture and deformities positively cured with my latest appliances; trusses 50c $10; elastic stockings, etc. Also open Sun. till 12.

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CHARLES J. STONE CO.—TAILORS' CUTting school, 194-196-198 La Salle-st., Chicago. Day and evening classes. Catalogue free. Est. 1879.

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Seize the opportunity which is now presented of buying a high grade watch at a low price. Do not delay, but act at once. You may not for a long period have such a watch opportunity again. We are offering now

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Watches on one dollar payment, one dollar when you take the watch, and one dollar per week until paid for.

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can be bought also on favorable credit terms. Step into our store or call or write for catalogue. All business confidential. Open daily until 6:30 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays until 10 p. m.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
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SPECIAL—Genuine Elgin or Waltham watches, best filled cases, $11. Teams, $1 per week. Rare diamond and watch bargains. Pay as you earn.

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OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.—
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Sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA. SPLENDID 6,200 TON STEAMERS, April 27, May 18, and every 21 days. TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $622.70. Address A. & A. Line, 193 S. Clark-st., or 109 Adams-st., Chicago.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailings Wednesdays at 10 a. m.
Statendam ..... May 3 June 14 July 12 Aug. 23
Ryndam ..... May 10 June 14 July 19 Aug

MAY WHEAT DROPS OVER FOUR CENTS.

Further Liquidation by Holders Sends Price to a New Low Level.

PARTIAL RALLY AT END.

July and September Also Weaken —Corn and Oats Close Higher.

How long May wheat went the way of the other lines which have swamped the market in the last ten days, forcing a further break of 4c to 4½c and carried the deferred months to a new low levels. The bulk of the May trading, however, was done at 1c to 2c above the lowest point, and the close was 1¼c over bottom figures, a loss of 2¾c for the day. July was 2c to 2½c lower at bottom, and closed ¾c lower, and September ⅛@⅛c lower, at 79¾@¾c. On the May premium the smallest in the life of the deliveries.

There was not a large trade in May, in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 bu being bought and sold, but the market made up in nervousness what it lacked in activity. The entire trading in May came a few minutes after the opening, with practically no trade on the way up, and only a few lots sold until the price had rebounded to 88c. Thereafter the market fluctuated between 87¾c and 88½c. The selling orders came from scattered sources, apparently from longs forced out by the big decline, and there was an unconfirmed rumor that some of the orders came from St. Louis, where the market was weaker than this, and there were rumors of financial troubles among the bulls.

The greater part of the selling was by Bartlett-Frazier, nearly half of the amount sold by him, and the rest was by Love, Jackson Bros., Wrenn, and Knight-Donnelley. On the decline the buying was by Barrell, Wrenn, Lamson, Peavey, Armour, and Kinston.

Shorts Press July Wheat.

In July local sentiment leaned to the bear side on the bright crop outlook, and local pits pounded the market gleefully when May was declining. At times thereafter rallies were induced by hints of complications in the foreign political situation and by reports from the northwest of improved cash demand. The high point, however, was ½c under the previous close, and the rallies might have removed short selling.

A break of 1⅝c in the Minneapolis curb and cables at Liverpool gave the market a poor start, and messages telling of excellent crop prospects both from the northwest and the southwest and the scattered rains in sections where moisture was needed were added strength to the market. An Omaha message that reports of fly damage in that state were greatly exaggerated. The decline of ¼d in cash gave the market one of its rallies.

There were reports of sales for export from Duluth, presumably Manitoba wheat. Minneapolis claimed the first sale in five months of patent flours abroad, and on the strength there were sales of 125,000 bu wheat here. Demand in the local market was of infinite proportions; sales, 50,000 bu. There was, however, more interest displayed by sellers after the break in May scared away some timorous buyers.

Buller Russian and Argentine Exports.

Reports from Russia predicted smaller exports on account of a general strike of railroads and congestion on the railroads. Russian shipments were estimated at 1,600 bu. Receipts at primary markets were 944,000 bu, against 154,000 bu last year. The two northwest points received 114 cars against 65 cars last year. In the local cash receipts were 59 cars and 71 cars are estimated for the day. There was a decrease of 38,000 bu in Minneapolis stocks for five days. Clearances at the seaboard were 36,000 bu.

Sales on the sample table were off with a May price for the choice grades, with grades not so weak. Outside markets were weaker than this, St. Louis May off 3½c to July 1c, and Minneapolis and Duluth 1c off 2c. Liverpool closed ¼d to 1¼d lower, with ½c lower, Paris unchanged to ¼c lower, and Buda-Pesth ⅝c higher.

Selling of July was general at the outset, and later Bartlett-Frazier, Ware-Leland, Lamson, and Tuttle contributed the most. Small 83c there was selling apparently for northwest account and by Kidston. The best buying on the decline came from Principal-Rankin and local shorts.

Sharp Rebound in Corn.

Corn bears, encouraged by weakness in wheat, sold the market off ⅝c to 45c at the outset, and as usual in recent sessions reported of their action later in the day. Offerings were small, there were no indications of liquidation by the longs, and a moderate amount of covering and support by Bartlett-Frazier sent the May up to 46-¼c, and the close was at that price bid, a gain of ½c for the day. There was no improvement in the domestic shipping demand, but a moderate business for export was reported. The total sold was 275,000 bu, about 100,000 is for export. Prices on the sample tables were ½c to 1c lower early and closed steadier. There were 74 cars inspected in and 61 are estimated for today. At the primary markets there were 190,000 bu, compared with 168,000 a last year. Clearances at the seaboard were 62,000 bu and export sales 200,000 bu. Argentine shipments are estimated at 800,000 bu. There was a decline of ⅝d to ¼d in Liverpool. Champlin, Tuttle, Comstock, Warehland, and Friedman had corn for sale early, and later there was selling by A. S. Wills and Pringle. Champlin, Brosseau, and Comstock covered on the break, and the final upturn was on buying by Pringle and a little by Bartlett-Frazier. Le Valley bought September and sold July, and there was a good deal of selling of May and buying of July by commission houses.

Oats Rallied by Shorts.

Oats declined ⅝c to 28¼c at the outset on general liquidation by commission houses, but recovered and closed with a gain of ⅛c to ⅜c on general covering by local shorts. Prices were steady and there were shipping sales of 100,000 bu. Local receipts were small and 31 are estimated for today. Seaboard clearances were 692 bu. Weather conditions were favorable for the growing crop. On the early decline Friedman, Tuttle, White, Wells, Rumsey, and Raymond covered shorts. Kidston was a good seller of July and elevator houses sold July and bought May.

Weakness in grains induced further liquidation of provisions, and the market closed at 10c to 15@17½c in pork, 2½@5c in lard, with ribs steady to 2½c lower. Changing from July into deferred months continued to constitute the greater part of the trade. On the decline there was buying of lard by Steever and Pike by Wolff and Wood, taken by some to be for the packers. There were 24,000 hogs received at the yards, and 18,000 are expected today. At the western markets there were 40,000, compard with 61,300 last week and 50,000 last year. Hog prices were 5c lower. At Liverpool there was a decline of 6d in lard and hams. A private estimate of local stocks shows a decrease of 1,300,000 lbs of lard and increases of 17,000 tcs of lard and 1,200 brls of pork since April 1.

Small Markets Stagnant.

Rye was steady to ½c lower, September selling at 60c and May offered at 73¼c. April was nominally 73½c. No carlots were offered. Receipts were 2 cars.

Barley was steady, malting grades ranging from 42c to 48c and screenings from 26c to 30c. Receipts were 3 cars.

There was no trade in flaxseed, prices nominally steady to ½c up. May, No. 1, and May were quoted at $1.25¾ and No. 1 northwest $1.40. Receipts were 5 cars at Minneapolis, 3 at Duluth, and none here.

Timothy seed was steady, September $3.15 and April $2.90. Bag lots ranged from $2.60 to $2.80. April cloverseed was $14.00 and country lots $9.00 to $13.50.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing Ap. 27.	Ap. 26.
May	89-88¾	90	86¾	88	91¼
July	83-82¾	83¾	82¾-¾	83	83¾
Sept	80-79¾	80	79¾	79¾-⅞	80

CORN.

May	45¾-5	46-¼	45	46-¼	45¾
July	45¾-⅝	46⅛	45⅝	46⅜-½	46⅛
Sept	46¼-0	46⅞	46	46⅛	46⅜-½

OATS.

May	28¼-¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	28⅝
July	28⅝-⅝-½	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	28⅝
Sept	28¾-¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	28⅛

MESS PORK.

May	11.92½	11.97½-12	11.92½	11.92½	12.10
July	12.27½-.35	12.35	12.25	12.25	12.42½

LARD.

May	7.02½	7.07½	7.02½	7.07½	7.10
July	7.20-22½	7.25	7.22½	7.25	7.30
Sept	7.40	....	....	7.40	7.45

SHORT RIBS.

May	6.80	6.82½	6.80	6.82½	6.85
July	7.07½-10	7.12½	7.07½-10	7.12½	7.12½
Sept	7.27½	7.32½	7.32½	7.32½	7.32½

Price Range Elsewhere.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing Ap. 27.	Ap. 26.
New York—					
May wheat	92-91	92	90	90½	93¼
July wheat	85¾-⅝	86¼	87½	88½	89
May corn	50⅞	51¼	50⅞	51⅛	51
July corn	51	51¼	51	51⅛	51⅛
Kansas City—					
May wheat	88¼	88¼	85¾	85¾	89⅝
July wheat	78¾-79	79¼	78½	78½	79¾
May corn	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅝
July corn	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼-¾	44⅝
Toledo—					
May wheat	93¼	93¼	90¼	91¼	94
July wheat	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	84½
Kansas City—					
May wheat	81	81	79¼	79¾	81¾
July wheat	73¼	73¼	72¾	73¼-¾	74½
May corn	42¼	42⅝-¾	42¼	42⅝-¾	42⅝
July corn	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42⅝-¾
Minneapolis—					
May wheat	95½	95⅝	94½	95¼	96¾
July wheat	92¼	93¾	91¾	92⅝	94¼
July wheat	91¾	91¾	90¾	91¾-¾	92½-¾
Duluth—					
Cash wheat	89	89	88¼	89	90¼
May wheat	89½	89	88	89	90¼
July wheat	89¾	90	89	89¾	91

Movement of Produce.

Receipts and shipments of produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1905.	1904.	Shipments 1905.	1904.
Flour, brls	27,010	15,372	12,343	21,050
Wheat, bu	511,028	24,932	13,148	53,720
Corn, bu	85,300	108,900	218,052	89,350
Oats, bu	91,850	50,750	98,690	107,402
Rye, bu	2,000	2,489	1,368	....
Barley, bu	47,300	25,975	15,622	16,550
T. seed, lbs	174,800	72,300	97,197	25,240
F. seed, lbs	1,200	....	7,015	16,650
O. seed, lbs	85,720	66,000	77,364	52,640
F. seed, bu	900	4,625	....	2,200
C. meats, lbs	1,178,091	587,005	1,538,851	1,880,263
Can. mtg. c's	....	....	759	4,591
D. beef, lbs	1,183,622	556,118	2,297,229	3,860,680
Pork, brls	207	18	307	....
Lard, lbs	281,168	90,260	633,653	540,060

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Stand-ards.	No. 3.	Low-grade.	Total.
Winter wheat	8	..	22	..	..	30
Spring wheat	15	..	8	6	..	29
Corn	4	..	69	21	..	74
Oats	9	27	24	3	63	..
Rye	..	..	2	..	2	..
Barley	..	..	3	1	3	..
Totals	36	27	107	31	201	..

Inspected out: Wheat—No. 1 northern, 2,500 bu. Corn—No. 3 white, 13,125 bu. Oats—Standard, 33,325 bu. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat—No. 2 red, 4 cars; No. 3 red, 2 cars; No. 1 northern, 1 car. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 2 cars; No. 3 yellow, 11 cars; No. 2 white, 1 car; No. 3 white, 3 cars; No. 2, 27 cars; No. 3, 10 cars; No. 4, 6 cars. Oats—No. 2 white, 1 car; No. 3 white, 5 cars; No. 2, 1 car; standard, 2 cars. Rye—No. 2, 5 cars.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Easy. Hard spring [favorite brands], $5.75; hard patents [in wood], $5.20@5.30; straight [export bags], $4.90@5.00; clear [export bags], $3.60@3.70; soft winter patents [export bags], $4.70@4.80; straight, $4.50@4.60; hard winter patents [export bags], $4.60; clear [export bags], $3.70@3.80; rye flour, brls, $4.05@4.35; sacks, $2.80@4.10.

WINTER WHEAT—Quiet; 3@4c lower. Sales in store and to go: 50,000 bu on p. t. Free on board: No. 3 red, 87@87½c; No. 3 red, 85@86c; No. 3 hard, 89@89c; No. 2 hard, 89½c.

SPRING WHEAT—3@4c lower. No sales reported.

CORN—Weak; ½@1c lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 250,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3 yellow, 75,000 bu on p. t. Sales on track: No. 3 yellow, 45½@46c; No. 3 white, 46¼@47¼c. Billed through: No. 3, 43¼@44¼c; No. 3, 45@45½c; No. 3 yellow, 45¾@45¾c; No. 2 yellow, 46¼c; No. 4 white, 45½c.

OATS—Steady. Sales in store and to go: White clipped, 100,000 bu on p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 29½c; No. 4 white, 29¼@30c; No. 3 white, 29¾@30¾c; standard, 30¾@31½c; No. 2, 30@30¼c; No. 2 white, 31@31¼c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 29¼c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; standard, 29¼@30½c; No. 2, 28½c; No. 2 white, 30½c.

RYE—Easy. No sales reported.

BARLEY—Steady. Sales free on board: Screenings, 28c; barley, 37@48½c.

PROVISIONS—Easy. Cash lots, mess pork, $11.90@12.05; lard, $7.05@7.07½; ribs, $6.75@6.87½, according to weight.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. Prices quotable as follows: Beef hams, $18.00@18.50; extra mess beef, $9.50@10.00; plate beef, $11.00@11.50; extra plate beef, $11.50@12.00. Tallow steady at 5¾@6¼c for edible; 5¼@5¾c for prime packers; 4¾@4¾c for No. 1 do, and 3¾@3¾c for No. 2 do; 4¾@4¾c for city renderers; 5@5¼c for prime country; 3¾@3¾c for No. 2 do. Oleostearine in moderate demand and quotably steady at 8¾@8¼c.

GREASE—Quiet and steady at 3¼@3¾c for brown, 3½@3¾c for yellow, 3½@3⅝c for house, 4⅛@4¼c for B white, and 4¾@5c for A white.

COOPERAGE—Steady; sah pork brls, 87½@90c; oak pork brls, $1.00@1.02½; lard tcs, $1.22½@1.25; no sales reported.

WHISKY—Steady on a basis $1.23 for finished goods.

HAY—Dull. Receipts, 1,133 tons; shipments, 42 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $13.00; not graded timothy, $8.00@12.50; choice prairie, Kansas, $10.50. Free on board, not graded timothy, $10.00; choice prairie, Kansas, $10.50.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9.00@9.50; wheat straw, $6.00@6.50; and oat straw, $6.00@6.50.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Wheat—Receipts, 21,000 bu. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 91¼c nominal, elevator; No. 2 red, 92¾c nominal, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 99½c, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 95¼c, f. o. b. afloat. Options closed 2¾c net decline. May, 90@92c, closed 90¼c; July, 87¼@88¾c, closed 88¼c; September, 83¾@84¾c, closed 83¾c.

Corn—Receipts, 87,075 bu; exports, 42,642 bu. Spot irregular; No. 2, 56½c elevator and 51¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 52¾c; No. 2 white, 52c. Options left off ⅝c net higher. May, 50⅝@51⅝c, closed 51¼c; July, 51¼@51¾c, closed 51¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 25,500 bu; exports, 530 bu. Spot easy. Mixed oats, 26@32 lbs, 34½@35c; natural white, 30@32 lbs, 35½@36¼c; clipped white, 36@40 lbs, 35¼@39c.

Cottonseed oil—Firm. Prime yellow, 26½@29½c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c. Refined quiet; crushed, 6.85c; powdered, 6.25c; granulated, 6.15c.

Quotations on Coffee.

Coffee—Spot Rio steady. Futures opened steady and closed steady on sales of 37,250 bags.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Ap. 27.	Ap. 26.
May	6.45	6.50	6.45	6.50	6.60
July	6.66	6.70	6.66	6.70	6.65
September	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.90	6.85
October	6.95	7.00	6.95	7.00	6.95
December	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.20	7.15

Quotations on Cotton.

Cotton—Spot closed steady; middling uplands, 7.55c; middling gulf, 7.80c; sales, none. Futures opened steady and closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Ap. 27.	Ap. 26.
April	....	....	....	....	7.07
May	7.18	7.21	7.11	7.12	7.16
June	7.18	7.18	7.08	7.08	7.05
July	7.10	7.20	7.07	7.14	7.11
August	7.14	7.24	7.13	7.17	7.16
September	7.15	7.20	7.10	7.16	7.15
October	7.25	7.38	7.25	7.29	7.27

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business done; prices 3 points higher; American middling, fair, 4.58d; good middling, 4.26d; middling, 4.10d; low middling, 3.94d; good ordinary, 3.76d; ordinary, 3.60d. Sales were 8,000 bales. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed steady.

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 27.—May wheat closed at 92¾c; July, 91¼@91¾c; September, 81¼c. Cash was strong; No. 1 northern was taken by elevator companies at 2¾c over May; No. 2 northern was active and sold at May price to 1½c under. Flour—First patents, $5.00@5.10; second patents, $4.80@4.90; first clears, $4.00@4.10; second clears, $2.75@2.85. Flax—1c higher; cash closed at $1.39¾. Bran—In bulk, $12.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27.—Close: Wheat—Lower; May, 79¾c; July, 73¼@73½c; September, 70¾@71c; cash, No. 2 hard, 84@90c; No. 3, 78@87c; No. 4, 66@82c; No. 2 red, 84@90c; No. 3, 78@87c; No. 4, 65@85c. Corn—Steady; May, 42¾@42¾c; July, 42¾c; September, 42¾c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 45c; No. 3, 44¾@45c; No. 2 white, 45½@45¾c; No. 3, 45¼@45½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 32@33c; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c. Receipts—Wheat, 53 cars.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—Close: Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 85¾@86c; track, 86@90c; May, 85½c; July, 78¾c; No. 2 hard, 90@92c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 cash, 45½c; track, 47@47¼c; May, 44¾c; July, 46¾@44¼c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 28c; track, 28½@29¼c; May, 27¾c; July, 27½c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c. Lead—Steady; $4.50. Spelter—Dull; $5.70.

DULUTH, Minn., April 27.—Close: Wheat—To arrive, No. 1, 88c; on track, No. 1 northern, 89c; No. 2 northern, 82@85½c; May, 89c; July, 89¼c; September, 81¼c. Flax—To arrive, on track, and May, $1.40; September, $1.23½; October, $1.27¼. Oats—To arrive, 28c; on track, 28½c. Barley—69¼@41c. Receipts—Wheat, 8,711; shipments, wheat, 231,400.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—Wheat—3c lower; No. 1 northern, 98c; No. 2 northern, 92@96c; May, 83@83¾c. Rye—Dull; No. 1, 78c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 51@52c; sample, 38@51c. Oats—Easier; standard, 31@31¼c. Corn—Easier; No. 3, 45½@47c; May, 45¾@47¾c.

PEORIA, Ill., April 27.—Cash corn lower; No. 3, 45½c; No. 4, 44½c; no grade, 40@43c. Oats—Easy; No. 3 white, 29¼c; No. 4 white, 28¾@29c.

TOLEDO, O., April 27.—Clover seed—Cash and April, $8.80 bid; October, $5.77½; prime alsike, $7.60; prime timothy, $1.42½.

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Wheat—Spot quiet. No. 1 California, 6s 9d. Futures dull. May 6s 5½d; July, 6s 6¾d; September, 6s 4¾d. Corn—Spot quiet. American mixed, new, 4s 2d; American mixed, old, 4s 1½d. Futures quiet. May, 4s 1¾d; July, 4s 2¼d.

UNCERTAINTY IN MARKET.

BEST INFORMED MEN IN WALL STREET WERE MISTAKEN.

Harriman Trouble Not Settled—Weakness in New York Gives Rise to Rumors That "Something Is Wrong" with Chicago Banks—Reports Are Pronounced Foolish by Members of the Clearing House Committee.

Important New York interests decline to express an opinion at this time on the probable course of the market. It is evident that matters are working the outcome of which cannot be forecasted. The trouble hinges on the Equitable and Harriman situation. There could be no better opinion than that expressed on Wednesday that it appeared as if peace would be arranged completely between the interests at outs. But even the authority referred to was wrong.

The market yesterday and the best advices indicated that the trouble was not yet over. It is assumed it will be settled, for wisdom and common welfare dictate such a course. But where the market will go in the meantime is another matter. And even if differences should be adjusted there still remains the fact that prices have been advanced on rumors of things that have not materialized. The absence of materialization should cause a reversion in prices to levels more in harmony with the money market and earning power.

Merger Rumors Are Denied.

The story of an increase in the dividend rate of Louisville and Nashville has been denied, as have also the merger stories relating to Union Pacific, New York Central, and Chicago and Northwestern. It does not appear improbable that at one time some kind of deal was in contemplation. But it failed even of making progress, and Mr. Harriman, or the Union Pacific, sold Northern Securities in a large way. Then Mr. Harriman prepared to carry out his plans by asking the stockholders to vote an issue of $100,000,000 preferred stock.

If that stock issue be voted at the meeting of shareholders it can be assumed that Mr. Harriman is prepared to operate without the assistance of the Hill-Morgan interests. Should it not be voted it will be a fair inference that an agreement has been reached with reference to the western and northwestern railway situation. In this connection it may be noted that Mr. Gould retired yesterday from the Union Pacific directory. At the time time he intends to build to the coast, constructing the Western Pacific.

Locally there was noted yesterday some better buying than has been observed for several months. In the case of one house the purchases were by those who had been insisting previously that the market was too high. Meanwhile the local firm which has been bearish since early last week still advised selling yesterday.

"Bank Trouble" Rumors Denied.

The weakness of the New York market led to the starting of rumors in Wall street that something was wrong in Chicago. It was hinted that two large banks were in trouble, and also that John W. Gates had failed because of the collapse in the wheat deal.

J. B. Forgan, chairman of the clearing house committee, said he had been hearing the rumors regarding Chicago banks all day from New York, but that they were absurd. He declared he could not even imagine a Chicago institution which could be in trouble.

Orson Smith, another member of the clearing house committee, said: "There is absolutely no foundation for these rumors. There is not a bank in Chicago in any kind of trouble. The stories are put out in connection with the weak stock market."

Industrial Dividends for May.

The New York Journal of Commerce estimates that dividends to be paid by industrial corporations in May will aggregate $17,300,000. The amount to be disbursed would be much larger were it not for the financial readjustment of the American Tobacco company. Dividends from that source figured in last year's total for $1,915,000, but do not appear in next month's list. Comparisons by months follow:

	1905.	1904.
January	$ 28,289,410	$ 25,779,934
February	16,487,870	19,394,041
March	25,208,600	21,881,635
April	23,910,563	22,594,601
May	17,300,000	16,766,000
Total	$106,186,918	$106,333,901

American Can Assets.

Speaking of the inventory values as set forth in the balance sheet of the American Can company, President Graham told the shareholders at the annual meeting:

"The basis of all inventories, whether of material, supplies partly finished, or finished stock, is cost, when that is lower than true value, and true value, when for reason of market change or deterioration, that is lower than cost. Investment items are stated at cost when that is lower than present value, at present value, when that is lower than cost. Receivables are stated after eliminating all questionable accounts and the deduction of every contingent liability, however remote, that can be thought of.

"You can, therefore, be assured that the working capital of your company, which will be found by deduction of all liabilities from available or convertible assets to be $7,871,265, and $736,513 in excess of that shown by the statement of March 31, 1904, is represented at less than its actual or convertible worth. Accounts payable are for unaudited purchases of material and supplies on which all available cash discounts will be taken. No notes, mortgages, or other obligations are outstanding. In writing off $200,000 depreciation as against cost of new construction and improvements for the year, expenditures that are properly chargeable to plant account have been charged against profit and loss, and at the same time other and direct charges against operating costs have kept up and improved the physical standard of your properties."

Nothing more explicit with reference to accounting in a balance sheet has been noted.

Dividends Declared.

The Pressed Steel Car company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable May 23. Books close May 3, reopen May 24.

The American Chicle company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable May 20. Books close May 15 and reopen May 22.

Railway Earnings.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN.

	Earnings.	Increase.
March gross	$ 686,068	$ 51,804
Operating expenses	430,869	4,306
Net	155,196	43,498
Charges	65,784	6,089
Surplus	89,412	37,409
From July 1st—		
Gross	5,156,537	251,227
Operating expenses	3,745,938	*69,596
Net	1,410,848	340,823
Charges	557,119	43,261
Surplus	853,729	297,561

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

For period from July 1, 1904, to Feb. 28,	1905.	1904.
Gross	33,771,206	1,832,388
Operating expenses	16,279,522	*393,744
Net	17,482,424	2,524,132
Less taxes	1,056,000	101,000
Net operating income	16,426,424	1,953,572
Other income	1,235,440	287,118
Net income main system	17,671,864	2,240,690
Interest and rentals	4,725,000	14,787
Surplus	12,936,258	2,225,903
Dividends	6,975,000	....
Net surplus	5,961,258	2,225,903
Improvements and betterments	1,780,257	238,124
Final surplus	4,181,001	1,987,779

LEHIGH VALLEY.

March gross	2,786,990	....
Operating expenses	1,965,397	*14,041
Net	1,191,593	106,575
Surplus after additions, etc.	1,172,828	326,090
From July 1—		
Gross	22,807,646	887,293
Expenses	13,867,559	*134,375
Net	9,000,087	1,021,670
Surplus after improvements, etc	8,504,920	840,493

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG.

March gross	662,863	9,944
Operating expenses	447,794	8,002
Net	206,069	*70,071
From July 1—		
Gross	5,998,925	335,750
Operating expenses	3,696,143	439,663
Net	2,302,782	*103,913

IOWA CENTRAL.

March gross	244,888	26,801
Operating expenses	183,138	19,793
From July 1—		
Gross	1,948,676	91,180
Operating expenses	1,636,855	141,708
Net	346,761	*21,289
Total income	....	....

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

March gross	277,100	41,646
Expenses	156,749	22,943
Net	129,113	24,706
From July 1—		
Gross	2,270,121	518,547
Expenses	1,406,715	T16,254
Total net	959,005	222,685

*Decrease.

Pig Iron Market.

Rogers, Brown & Co., Chicago office, say: "Rumors of considerable activity are rapidly crystallising into business for delivery during the third quarter and last half. The actual tonnage purchased is less than that inquired for, but the total is encouraging. Northern lake ore iron prices are firm and malleable bessemer particularly strong, with an advancing tendency. Southern irons are in fairly good demand, with prices unchanged."

Electric Company of America.

The annual report of the Electric Company of America makes an excellent showing for the year ended on Dec. 31, 1904. The increase in surplus was 27 per cent. Dividends were unchanged.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders the retiring board of directors was reelected. President Snowden made no reference in his annual report to the recent negotiation for a lease of the property of the company. The following report of earnings was submitted:

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Net from oper. plants	$465,402	$419,236	$ 46,166
Net on loans and dep's.	5,163	15,725	*10,562
Total receipts	$470,565	$434,961	$ 35,604
Direct chgs. sub. co.'s.	29,064	10,358	18,706
Balance	$441,501	$426,191	$ 15,310
Management expenses	32,598	27,281	5,317
Balance	$408,903	$398,979	$ 9,294
Dividends	244,719	244,716	3
Surplus	$164,184	$154,263	$ 9,921
Previous surplus	608,040	453,777	154,263
Total surplus	$772,224	$608,040	$164,184

*Decrease.

L. and N. Dividend.

The statement comes from the highest authority in New York that all reports to the effect that a closer agreement between Louisville and Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line is contemplated is without foundation. The matter of increasing the Louisville and Nashville dividend, that dividend to be guaranteed by the Atlantic Coast Line, has never been discussed.

From the foregoing it becomes apparent the story of an increase in dividend, which was put out when the market was weak before, was merely for the purpose of bolstering the general list, which it did.

Foreign Exchange.

Sterling advanced a fraction shortly after the opening of the market. Inquiries were moderate with offering less than normal. Of the continentals, marks were unchanged, but francs firm and higher. Actual sterling rates for bankers' 60 day bills were 4.8450@4.8460; demand, 4.8650@4.8660; cable transfers, 4.8670@4.8680; sight francs, 95@95 plus 1-32; short marks, 5.16¾@5.16⅞, plus 1-32.

Following are the posted rates of the principal drawers of foreign exchange:

Sterling	4.87¼
Paris, francs	5.16⅛
Berlin, reichsmarks	95⅞
Amsterdam, florins	40⅝
Zurich, francs	5.16⅞
Genoa, lire	5.16⅞
Antwerp, francs	5.16⅞
Stockholm, kroners	26.80
St. Petersburg, rubles	51.75
Vienna, kronen	20.40

Approximate rates for demand drafts on the orient:

Hongkong	46½
Manilla	51¼
Shanghai	64¾
Yokohoma	50¾
Singapore	50¾

General Financial News.

It is announced that the voting trustees of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company have been informed by the New York syndicate which has been investigating the property that is is now ready to take up seriously the question of purchasing the property.

A meeting of the directors of the Wabash railroad was held yesterday. Lawrence Greer resigned and F. A. Delano was elected in his place. Mr. Delano was also elected first vice president.

It is understood that a meeting of the board of directors of the Pullman company will be held in New York some time in May for the purpose of temporarily naming a director to fill the vacancy due to the death of Henry R. Reed. There is to be elected also a vice president to succeed the late Thomas H. Wickes.

Chicago Stocks.

Chicago stocks sold off in sympathy with New York. The Can shares suffered most, the preferred going from 72 to 70½. The volume of business was large. It has been several times noted that the Can shares may be expected to follow the New York market. They are actively traded in on the New York curb, and the curb sympathizes with the exchange.

National Biscuit common was weak, selling from 62 to 61. The preferred also worked lower, closing at 118. There can be discovered no particular movement in the Biscuit shares at this time, barring the efforts recently made by a pool to advance the price. While the shares have not been actively worked in the last fortnight by this pool still it is suspected it is still in existence.

The Carbon stocks were steady. There has been some good buying in the common for several weeks, though no reason for the same has been announced.

Chicago Edison was again weak, dropping to 160. This selling is based upon municipal ownership fright.

Sales on the Exchange.

The following were the sales on the Chicago stock exchange yesterday:

	Shares.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	1,100	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	12¾
Do pfd	3,248	71¼	72	70¼	70¼
Chicago Edison	200	167	167	160	160
Chicago Subway	225	55	55	53⅜	54
Diamond Match	90	139	139	138¼	138½
Kas. C. Ry. & Lt.	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Knick. Ice pfd	200	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
National Biscuit	751	62	62	61	61
Do pfd	309	118¼	118¼	118	118
National Carbon	100	65	65	65	65
Do pfd	95	116½	116¼	116	116
South Side Elev	10	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
Swift & Co	100	108	108	108	108
United Boxboard	59	2	2	2	2
Do pfd	365	12	12	11¾	11¾

BONDS.

$1000 Chi Edi 5s	104½	$4000 Ogden Gas 5s	93
1000 Chi W D 4½s	96	1000 Pea-Taf 4.48s	80¼
12000 N W Co 5s	104⅝	6000 Swift Co 5s	102¾
7000 Ogden Gas 5s	93½	1000 W C 1st m 5s	94

CHICAGO EXCHANGE CLOSING.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Can	12⅝	13	Met L 4s	94½	95
Am Can pfd	70½	71	N W El	23½	23¼
Biscuit	61	61¼	N W El pfd	50	....
Biscuit pfd	118	118¼	N W El 4s	94¼	94⅜
Boxboard	2	2¼	No Chgo	60	70
Boxboard pfd	11¼	11⅝	Pneu Tool	45	47
Carbon	65	66	Quaker Oats	76¼	77
Carbon pfd	116	117	Quaker O pfd	92

STOCKS DROP ON SELLING.

LOSSES OF 2 TO 6 POINTS ON GENERAL LIQUIDATION.

Speculative Interests Hold to Theory That Wave Will Result in Bettering Tone of Market—Another Break in Wheat Serves to Renew Anxiety in That Department of Trading, with Effect on Shares—More Discussion of Bank Incident.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, April 27.—[Special.]—Prices of stocks were carried to a lower level as a result of the wave of liquidation which swept over the stock exchange. At the close the tone was more demoralized, all the principal active stocks showing losses of 2 to 6 points. The stocks centering about the Northern Securities company shared fully in the day's weakness.

The story of the Louisville lease to the Atlantic Coast Line on a 7 per cent dividend basis, which was the latest production of this character, obtained so little credit today that those two stocks were among the principal sufferers by reason of the violent reaction from yesterday's jump. Rumors of mergers amongst the metal industrials which have lifted prices extensively were equally open to suspicion, with consequent damage to the stocks concerned.

Another break in the wheat market served to renew anxiety regarding losses in that speculation. The discussion of the Milwaukee bank episode and the Equitable Life Assurance scandal, with the renewed ventilation in that connection of the old and unsavory United States Shipbuilding incident, were believed to threaten a spread of distrust over a wide field.

The character of the selling was a plain intimation that important liquidation remained to be completed. Financial authorities of a substantial character expressed the opinion that the awakening to the illusory character of much of the recent gossip would make for the health of the market, although the readjustment might prove a painful process.

Bonds were weak. Total sales, par value, $2,905,000. United States bonds were all unchanged on call.

Close: Money on call firm, 2¾@3¼ per cent; closing bid, 2¾. Time loans steady; 60 days, 3¼ per cent; 90 days, 3¼; six months, 3¼@3½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.45@486.50 for demand and at 484.50@484.55 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, 485 and 487. Commercial bills, 484¼@484¾. Bar silver, 50¾c. Mexican dollars, 47¾c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds weak.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close April 27.	Close April 26.
Allis-Chalm...	700	15½	15½	15	15	16½
Do pfd...	300	86¼	87¼	86	86	88
Amal. Copper...	140,300	69¾	70¾	68¾	69¾	71¾
Am. Agr. Chem...	200	24¾	24¾	24	24	25¼
Am. Car & Fdry.	7,900	36¾	39¼	36¾	37¾	39¾
Do pfd...	2,500	100¾	102¾	100¾	100¾	102¾
Am. Cotton Oil...	1,000	48¾	49¾	48¾	49	50¾
Am. Hide...	400	9¼	9¼	9	9	9¼
Do pfd...	1,600	48¾	48¾	47	48	49¼
Am. Ice...	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Do pfd...	100	28¾	28½	28¾	28¾	.....
Am. Linseed...	100	19	19	19	19	.....
Am. Loco...	22,500	53¾	55¾	53¾	55¾	57¾
Do pfd...	1,000	113¾	115	113¾	115	115¾
Am. Malt. pfd...	200	24¾	24¾	24	24	25
Am. Steel Fdy...	200	14¾	15	14¾	15	15
Do pfd...	300	60¾	60¾	60	60	62¾
Am. Smelting...	66,800	117¾	118	115¾	116¾	116¾
Do pfd...	2,200	121¾	122¾	121¾	122¾	120
Am. Sugar...	13,300	141¾	143¾	139¾	139¾	141
Am. Tel. & Tel.	400	142	142	143	143	.....
Am. Tob. pfd...	300	96	96	96	96	97¾
Am. Woolen...	8,800	38	39¼	36¾	39¾	39¼
Do pfd...	200	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	106
Anaconda...	1,600	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	45
Atchison...	19,600	86¾	86¾	84¾	85	87¾
Do pfd...	2,200	102¾	102¾	101¾	101¾	102¾
A. C. Line...	11,400	120	120	118	118	120
B. & Ohio...	18,500	107½	107¾	106	105¾	107¾
Do pfd...	200	96½	96½	96½	96½	.....
B., R. & P...	20,500	62	63¾	62	63¾	63¾
Can. Pac...	18,900	151¼	151¾	148¾	148¾	152¾
C. of N. J...	1,800	193½	196¾	190	190	196½
C. & Ohio...	18,100	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	58¾
C. & Alton...	.....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
Do pfd...	200	80	80	80	80	81¾
C. Gt. W...	12,200	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	24¾
Do deb...	100	85	85	85	85	85
C., M. & St. P.	68,100	173¾	175¾	173¾	175¾	179¾
Do pfd...	200	187¾	187¾	185	185	.....
C. & N. W...	200	235	235	235	235	237
Chi. Term...	100	17	17	17	17	17
Do pfd...	100	33	33	33	33	32¾
Chi. Un. Tr...	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
Do pfd...	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,200	101¾	101¾	100	100	102
C. & E. I...	18,200	51¾	52¾	49¾	49¾	52¾
Do pfd...	100	100	100	100	100	.....
Colo. Sou...	9,300	27¼	28¾	27¼	27¼	30
Do 1st pfd...	1,700	59¼	59¾	59	59	60¾
Do 2d pfd...	1,400	37¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	39¾
Cons. Gas...	5,100	203	205	200¼	200¼	204¾
Corn Prod...	4,500	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾	13¾
Do pfd...	100	62	62	61	61	62
D. & H...	500	189	191	187	190	190
D. & R. G. pfd...	600	87	87	86½	86½	87
Del. United...	100	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Den. & R. G...	1,800	41¾	42¼	41¾	41¾	42
D. S. S. A. pfd...	600	30	30	29½	29½	30¾
Distillers...	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Erie...	40,900	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	45¾
Do 1st pfd...	7,100	70¾	72¾	70¾	72¾	73¾
Do 2d pfd...	2,900	67¾	69¾	66¾	68¾	67¾
Fed. Min. pfd...	100	101	101	101	101	101
Gen. Elec...	1,800	178	179¾	177	177	179¾
Gt. North. pfd...	1,000	296	296	277	278	291
Havana Tob...	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
Hock. Valley...	100	93	93	93	93	.....
Ill. Cent...	6,800	160	161¼	158¾	158¾	162¾
Int. Paper...	1,200	14¾	15¼	14¾	14¾	15¼
Do pfd...	500	80	80¾	80	80¾	80¾
Int. Power...	200	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
Int. Pump...	100	34	34	33	33	34
Ia. Cent. pfd...	400	53	53	53	53	54¾
K. C. So...	2,900	30¾	30¾	30	30	30¾
Do pfd...	4,700	63¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	65
Knick. Ice...	100	20	20	20	20	21¾
L. E. & W...	200	36	36	36	36	.....
L. S. & M. S...	70,200	150¼	154¾	148¾	148¾	154¾
Manhattan...	1,100	164¾	164¾	163	163	164¾
Metropolitan...	18,200	119	119¾	116¾	117	119¾
Do Sec...	13,700	83	83	80¾	81¾	83¾
Mex. Cent...	4,400	22¾	22¾	20	21	22
Mo. Pac.	32,400	102¾	102¾	99	99	103
M., K. & T...	1,800	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	31
Do pfd...	200	64	64	64	64	65¼
Nat. Enamel...	500	28¾	28¾	28	28	29¾
Do pfd...	200	93¼	93¼	93	93	.....
N. Y. & N. E...	600	62	62	61	61	62
Nat. Bis...	200	62	62	61¾	61¾	62¾
Do pfd...	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	118
Nat. Lead...	11,700	107¾	108¾	107¼	107¼	107
N. Y. Air Brake.	200	155¾	155¾	155¾	155¾	155
N. Y. Cent...	30,900	151	151¾	149¾	149¾	152¾
N. Y., Ont. & W.	.....	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	50¾
Do 2d pfd...	100	78	78	78	78	.....
Nor. Pac...	3,100	175	175	170	170	176
N. Y. Dock pfd.	100	61	61	61	61	.....
N. Y., N. H. & H.	100	204	204	204	204	204¾
Nor. Ry. O. & W.	6,600	56¾	56¾	55¾	55¾	57
Nor. & W...	21,700	86¾	87¾	85¾	85¾	87¾
North Am...	7,200	102¾	102¾	101¾	102¾	103¾
Pac. Coast...	300	88	88	87	87	89
Do 1st pfd...	200	91	91	90	90	.....
Pac. Mail...	2,900	41¾	41¾	39¾	40	42¾
Penna...	57,600	141¾	141¾	139	139¾	141¾
People's Gas...	6,200	104	106¼	104	104¾	106¾
Peoria & East...	100	40	40	40	40	.....
Phila. R. T...	400	128	129	127¾	127¾	128¾
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	200	95	95	94	94	.....
Pressed Steel...	2,500	42	42	39¾	40	43¾
Pullman...	100	242	242	242	242	.....
Ry. Steel Spring.	1,400	37¾	38¾	36¾	36¾	38¾
Do pfd...	300	100	100	99¾	99¾	102¾
Reading...	65,500	94¾	94¾	92¾	92¾	95¾
Do 1st pfd...	2,300	92	92	92	92	95
Rep. I. & St...	7,000	21	21¾	19	19¾	21¾
Do pfd...	2,300	71¾	73¾	71¾	73¾	75¾
Rock Island...	12,900	25¾	25¾	24¾	24¾	26¾
Do pfd...	1,000	76¾	76¾	75	75	77
Rubber Goods...	1,100	32¾	32¾	30¾	30¾	32¾
Do pfd...	100	107	107	105¾	105¾	107
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	1,000	63¾	63¾	61	62¾	64
Sloss Shef...	1,000	88¾	88¾	86	86½	89
So. Pac...	29,200	64¾	65¾	63¾	63¾	64¾
Do pfd...	800	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
So. Ry.	8,000	33	33	31¾	31¾	33½
Stand. Rope...	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Tenn. Coal...	8,300	95	95	88	88	95½
Tex. Pac...	4,200	35	35¾	33¾	33¾	36
Tex. Land...	300	43	43	43	43	.....
Third Ave...	200	128¾	128¾	128	128	.....
Tol. Rys...	800	33	33	33	33	.....
Tol., St. L. & W.	900	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	59¾
Do pfd...	600	59¾	59¾	57¾	57¾	59¾
Twin City...	2,100	114¾	114¾	113	113	115¾
Un. Bag...	1,200	11¾	12¾	11¾	11¾	12¾
Do pfd...	200	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	.....
Union Pac...	215,300	123¾	125¾	121¾	122	126¾
Do pfd...	300	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
United Inv...	700	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	.....
Do pfd...	100	83¾	83¾	83½	83½	82
U. S. Ind...	2,100	31¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	32¾
Do pfd...	700	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
U. S. Express...	200	128¾	128¾	126	126	.....
U. S. Leather...	900	11¾	12¾	11¾	11¾	12¾
Do cfts...	1,000	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	13½
Do pfd...	600	108¾	108¾	108	108	109¾
U. S. Realty...	600	91¾	91¾	91	91	91
U. S. Reduction.	1,000	35	35	34¾	34¾	37¾
Do pfd...	200	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	67¾
U. S. Rubber...	1,600	41	41	40	40	41¾
Do pfd...	500	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	112¾
U. S. Steel...	141,900	35¾	37¾	35¾	37¾	38¾
Do pfd...	36,800	102¾	104¾	102¾	104¾	103¾
Va. Coke...	200	46	46	46	46	.....
Va. Car Chem...	400	36	36	35	35¼	37¼
Do pfd...	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	108
Wabash...	2,700	21¾	21¾	21	21	22
Do pfd...	2,100	45¾	45¾	43¾	43¾	45¾
W. Union...	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Westinghouse...	400	175	175	174	174	176
Wis. Cent...	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do 1st pfd...	100	40	40	40	40	.....
Do 2d pfd...	600	25	25	24¾	24¾	25
Wis. Cent...	900	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	22¾
Do pfd...	1,000	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	49¾
Total sales, 1,071,075 shares.						

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams...	266	250	United States... 126
American...	225	226	Wells-Fargo... 240

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg...	104¾	@105
U. S. 2s, coup...	104¾	@105¼
U. S. 3s, reg...	104	@104¾
U. S. 3s, coup...	105	@105¾
U. S. 3s, small...		103½
U. S. 4s, reg...	104¾	@105¾
U. S. 4s, coup...	104¾	@105¾
U. S. 5s, new, reg...	132	@132¾
U. S. 5s, new, coup...	133	@133¾
U. S. 5s, old...		118¾
U. S. Philippine 4s...		109

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 Ad Ex 4s... 103¾
25000 Am Hide 6s... 91¾
15000 Am T&T 4s... 103¾
6000 Am Tob 6s... 113¾
19000 Am Tob 4s... 73¾
1000 Lac Gas 5s... 109¾
4000 L Shore 4s... 100¾
2000 L & N 4s... 103¾
6000 LNA & C 1st... 110¾
1000 Met El 1st... 108

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, April 27.—Money was in good demand today in payment of the call for the Japanese loan, though the pressure did not equal expectations. Discounts were firm. Trading on the stock exchange generally was affected by the dearness of money besides the attitude of Paris regarding the Moroccan situation, which restricted business. Prices weakened later on continental selling orders. Consols were easier and home rails were lower. Americans opened considerably depressed, reflecting the feeling in New York. Illinois Central being a notable exception. There were further marked declines late in the afternoon on New York selling, especially United States Steel, and prices closed flat. Foreigners declined on Paris selling. Imperial Japanese government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 100¾. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£193,000
Circulation decreased	515,000
Bullion decreased	508,296
Other securities increased	679,000
Other deposits increased	733,000
Public deposits decreased	204,000
Notes, reserve, decreased	63,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 50.79 per cent; last week it was 51.67 per cent.

BERLIN, April 27.—Prices on the boerse today opened firm but became weaker and closed in that condition.

PARIS, April 27.—The trading on the bourse today was agitated and prices were weak, owing to renewed apprehensions in regard to the Moroccan question. There was a slight improvement towards the close. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 87.85 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 806. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	45,000,000
Treasury accounts current increased	65,100,000
Gold in hand increased	14,425,000
Bills discounted increased	85,100,000
Silver in hand decreased	6,325,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

	Wednesday, 4 p. m.	Thursday, 4 p. m.	Wednesday's N. Y. equity.	Wednesday's N. Y. close.
Atchison...	90¼	88¾	89¾	87¾
Do pfd...	105¾	105¾	102¾	102¾
Balt. & Ohio...	112¾	111¾	107¾	107¾
Can. Pacific...	157¾	155¾	151¾	152¾
Ches. & Ohio...	57	54¾	53¾	54¾
Chi. Great Western...	23¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
C., M. & St. Paul...	183	183¾	178¾	179¾
Denver & Rio G...	34¾	33¾	32¾	.....
Erie...	46	45¾	44¾	44¾
Do 1st pfd...	82¾	81¾	79¾	79¾
Do 2d pfd...	70	69¾	67¾	67¾
Illinois Central...	130	129¾	129¾	162¾
Louisville & Nash...	159¾	157¾	153¾	154¾
M., K. & T...	31¾	30¾	30	31
N. Y. Central...	137	136¼	132¾	133¾
Nor. & West...	87¾	87¾	86¾	87¾
Ont. & Western...	59	57¾	56¾	57
Pennsylvania...	73	72¾	141¾	141¾
Reading...	49¾	48¾	94¾	95¾
Do 1st pfd...	47	47	91¾	92¾
Do 2d pfd...	46	46	89¾	.....
Southern Ry...	34¾	33¾	32¾	33¾
Do pfd...	99¾	99¾	96¾	97
Southern Pacific...	66¾	65¾	63¾	64¾
Union Pacific...	121¾	125¾	125	125¾
Do pfd...	101¾	101¾	98¾	98¾
U. S. Steel...	37¾	35¾	34¾	36¾
Do pfd...	106¾	104¾	101¾	103¾
Wabash...	23	23	22¾	22
Do pfd...	47¾	47	45¾	45¾

Consols, 90¾; New York equivalent, 90¾.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Break of Prices Wednesday Continues in Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep and Lambs.

The break of prices on Wednesday was continued yesterday in all the live stock markets at the stockyards. Buyers retained control of the situation.

Hogs declined 5c to 10c and some sales were made at a drop of 15c. Best hogs at $5.40 were 12½c under Wednesday's prices. Receipts were not heavy.

The cattle market opened slow and values soon began to decline. Steers sold 10c under the prices of the preceding day. Shippers displayed little eagerness.

Sheep and lamb prices fell 10c to 15c. Buyers were not eager and the offerings were not cleaned up until late.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, April 20...	2,602	2,491	22,587
Friday, April 21...	1,947	372	12,574
Saturday, April 22...	207	22	10,251
Monday, April 24...	20,547	547	34,080
Tuesday, April 25...	4,205	6,433	16,031
Wednesday, April 26.	19,540	2,553	29,513
Thursday, April 27...	8,000	2,000	22,000
Total last week...	60,340	14,443	142,728
Cor. week last year...	63,490	6,266	146,826
Year ago this week...	72,131	8,976	172,638
Shipments—			
Thursday, April 20...	6,234	189	9,561
Friday, April 21...	1,267	78	4,590
Saturday, April 22...	1,247	.....	4,616
Monday, April 24...	5,535	3	13,024
Tuesday, April 25...	2,250	11	5,117
Wednesday, April 26.	5,902	10	5,719
Thursday, April 27...	6,000	50	8,000
Total last week...	28,637	743	45,444
Cor. week last year...	26,380	550	53,661
Year ago this week...	26,643	276	39,310

Receipts of year to date, with comparisons, are:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1905...	1,078,339	2,869,989	1,333,141	101,235
1904...	1,063,101	2,847,144	1,450,857	99,688
Increase...	15,229	22,845	.....	1,547
Decrease...	.....	.....	126,716	.....

Cattle.

Buyers were in control of the cattle market. Butcher cattle fell 10c. Canners and cutters were weak Stockers and feeders alone showed any steadiness. Quotations:

Good to choice steers...	$6.00@6.70
Common to medium steers...	5.10@5.90
Inferior to common steers...	4.65@5.10
Good to fancy cows and heifers...	4.40@5.20
Fair to good cows and heifers...	3.25@4.40
Good to choice feeders...	4.25@5.25
Fair to choice stockers...	3.10@4.40
Good cutting and fair beef cows...	2.20@3.20
Common to good canning cows...	1.60@2.25
Bulls, poor to choice...	2.65@4.40
Calves, common to fair...	3.00@5.00
Calves, good to fancy...	5.10@6.00

Hogs.

The hog market continued bearish. Sales were hard to make and conditions generally unfavorable for the sellers. Quotations:

Good to choice shipping...	$5.30@5.35
Fair to good butcher weights...	5.30@5.40
Fair to good heavy mixed...	5.20@5.30
Fair to good heavy packing...	5.20@5.25
Light mixed...	5.25@5.30
Good to choice 200@225 lb weights...	5.30@5.37½
Fair to good pigs, 65@105 lb weights...	4.50@5.10

HOG PURCHASES.

Anglo-American...	2,000	Swift & Co...	3,500
Armour & Co...	3,500	S. & S...	1,200
Boore & Co...	300	Small packers and butchers...	1,200
Boyd, L. & Co...	1,000		
Continental...	700		
J. H. Hammond Co.	700	Total...	16,700
R. D...	700	Shippers bought...	8,500
N. Morris & Co...	1,400	Left unsold...	6,000

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep and lambs were dull. Values took another drop. Best quality wool lambs sold at $7.50. Quotations:

Export wethers, shorn...	$4.75@4.85
Fair to prime wethers...	4.75@5.10
Fair to prime ewes...	4.40@4.75
Yearlings, fair to fancy...	5.60@5.60
Culls, ewes, poor to fair...	3.00@3.50
Bucks and stags...	2.50@3.50
Native lambs, medium to prime, shorn.	6.00@6.40
Native lambs, culls to fair class, shorn...	4.00@5.85
Western lambs, shorn...	5.50@6.40
Western lambs, medium to prime...	7.18@7.50
Western lambs, poor to fair...	5.85@7.10
Western feeding lambs, poor to best...	5.60@7.00

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Beeves—Receipts, 594, all consigned direct. Steady. Calves—Receipts, 237; about steady. Veals, $4.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 515. Slow. Few sheep sold at $3.50@5.00; few spring lambs at $4.00@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,874. Nominally easier. Prime state hogs, $5.90; one sale at $6.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,700, including 700 southerns; 10c to 20c lower. Export and dressed beef steers, $5.50@6.50; native heifers, $3.20@5.60; calves, $3.00@6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; 10c lower. Top, $5.27½; bulk, $5.12½@5.22½. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000. Sheep weak; lambs, 15c lower.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 3,500 Texans. Steady; Texans weak. Native shipping and export steers, $5.00@6.50; cows and heifers, $3.40@5.50; calves $4.00@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500. Strong. Best heavy, $5.25@5.45. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200. Steady. Muttons, $3.50@3.58.

OMAHA, Neb. April 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500. Slow. Native steers, $4.40@6.80; cows and heifers, $2.50@5.15; calves, $2.75@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; 5c lower. Heavy, $5.10@5.30; bulk, $5.12½@5.17½. Sheep—Receipts, 2,700. Steady. Lambs, $6.75@7.25.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,375; 15@25c lower. Natives, $4.25@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,294; 5@10c lower. Heavy, $5.15@5.25. Sheep—Receipts, 3,200. Weak to 10c lower. Lambs, $7.50.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The dry goods situation is one of practically suspended animation as far as home trade is concerned. Buyers admit the difficulty of securing deliveries, but are not persuaded thereby to enter into purchases for distant deliveries. Jobbers report little activity and locally preparations for special sales are occupying the most attention.

Metals—The London tin market was irregular, while futures were lower. The range here was from $30.17½ to $30.50. Copper was unchanged in London at £66 5s for spot and £66 8s 9d for futures. Here lake is quoted from $15.50 to $15.75; electrolytic is held even with lake at $15.50@15.75, and casting at $14.75@15.00. Lead was unchanged at $4.50@4.60 here, but was lower in London. Spelter was unchanged in London and at $5.90 here. Iron closed at 54s 1d in Glasgow and at 51s 11¼d in Middlesboro. The domestic market is more or less unsettled; No. 1 foundry northern is quoted at $17.25@18.00; No. 2 foundry northern at $16.75@17.50; No. 1 foundry southern and No. 1 foundry southern soft at $17.25@17.75; No. 2 foundry southern at $16.75@17.25.

Butter—Weak; receipts, 8,357 pkgs.; street prices, extra creamery, 29c. Official prices: Creamery, common to extra, 24@29c; state dairy, common to extra, 22@25c; renovated, common to extra, 17@27c; western imitation creamery, common to extra, 24@27c. Philadelphia—Lower; extra western creamery, 30c; extra creamery prints, 31c.

Eggs—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 29,883. Philadelphia—Firm; nearby fresh, 16½c at mark; western, fresh, 17c.

Poultry—All's and dressed, quiet, unchanged.

CORONER WILL BEGIN TODAY ON THE HOSPITAL MYSTERY.

Hoffman to Summon Physicians and Nurses at German Institution at Time Wiemeister Died from Poisoning.

Coroner Hoffman, in beginning today an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the death form poisoning of Henry Wiemeister, at the German hospital a year ago, will summon the physicians who were at the institution at the time.

The nurses, who are said to have been parties, innocently and inadvertently or otherwise, to the death and subsequent alleged concealment of the true cause, also will be called.

Dr. A. Goldspohn, one of the former members of the staff of physicians, has sought legal advice. He declared yesterday he would not talk of the affair unless questioned by the coroner or other proper authorities.

Two of the nurses employed at the hospital at the time of Wiemeister's death were in consultation with Dr. Goldspohn yesterday, and he admitted that if compelled to do so, he would be able to settle several important questions and help to solve the mystery.

Naval Stores.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27.—Turpentine and resins—Nothing doing.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 27.—Spirits turpentine, firm, 54½c. Resin, steady, $2.85. Tar, firm, $1.80. Crude turpentine, firm, $2.50, $4.00, and $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 27.—Turpentine—Firm, 55½c. Resin—Firm. Quote: A, B C, $2.90; D, $2.90; E, $3.02½; F, $3.07½; G, $3.12½; H, $3.30; I, $3.40; K, $3.70; M, $3.75; N, $3.80; W G, $3.85; W W, $4.05.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

State & Madison-sts., building formerly occupied by Schlesinger & Mayer.

For Men: $18 Suit Sale.

ABOUT 300—better than regular $18.00 suits—that we desire to close out quickly because size assortments are broken. There are all sizes from 35 to 44 among the 300, but not all sizes in each pattern. *Second floor.*

These suits are made of gray worsted cassimeres and cheviots. Coats are double and single breasted, cut long, with the long vent in back seam, well proportioned, and have the new "stubby" shoulders—all the characteristics of much higher priced clothing, at **$18.00**

Clothes for Every Occasion.

A characteristic of our men's clothing assortments is correct style for every time and place. And the prices are low for the kind we sell.

Suits...	$15.00 to $40.00
Overcoats...	$15.00 to $40.00
Raincoats...	$15.00 to $40.00

Men's Trousers for business, dress and afternoon wear—for stout men and slim men—$7.50, $6.50 and $5.00

BASEMENT STORE: Men's suits, single and double breasted; raincoats, cut long and full; overcoats, in the new length or "topper"—good style, good quality—$12.50, $10.00 and..... $7.50

Basement Store: Men's Trousers.

Good styles and satisfying variety at $3.50, $2.50 and $1.50.

Young Men's & Boys' Clothing

THE very latest cut in suits for young men has just been received. It is called the "Fraternity" and is the smartest effect yet produced. *Second floor.*

The coats are cut long and have the new shoulder in which the padding is toned down. Trousers are well proportioned. Single and double breasted styles in fancy mixtures, $18.50, $15.00, $12.50 and..... $10.00

Young Men's Trousers—Stripes and fancy mixed cheviots, $5.00, $4.00 and $3.00

Boys' School Suits.

Is your boy wearing a "Carson Special" suit? It is the best $5.00 suit in the city—made with double seat and knees, taped seams sewed with silk, and generally constructed for hard wear; for ages 8 to 17 years; in fancy cheviots and plain colors..... $5.00

For "Little Fellows"—Mothers, we have a very attractive assortment of fancy Russian and sailor suits and reefers; ages 2½ to 10. Prices range $18.00 down to $5.00

Sample Hosiery for Men, 25c.

The Great Annual Sale.

ANYONE who has ever patronized a Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. sample hosiery sale knows what this one means: high-grade hosiery at a saving of one-third and one-half because it has been handled in the manufacturer's show room as samples of his product. *First floor.*

The assortment is larger and better than ever before. It includes plain black cotton and lisle, also split sole and white foot, embroidered lisle and cotton hosiery in neat figures, stripes, plaids, polka dots, etc.—the new colors in lisle and silk plated, plain and embroidered. A pair,